By Authority of the Commissioners.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA!

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

NATURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FORWARDED TO

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876,

AT

PHILADELPHIA.

SYDNEY:
PRINTED FOR THE COMMISSIONERS BY THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

19. Red Oxide and Carbonate of Copper. Cadumble Range, County of Gordon.
20. Red Oxide of Copper. Belara Copper Mine, 20 miles from Gulgong. Assay, 39 per cent. copper.
21. Sulphide and Carbonate of Copper. Jones' Mount, Tuena.
22. Red Oxide of Copper (ferruginous). Belara Copper Mine, 20 miles from Gulgong. Assay, 30 per cent. copper.
23. Carbonate of Copper. Bobby Whitlow Copper Mine, Bingera.
24. Carbonate of Copper, at depth of 87 feet. Belara Copper Mine, 20 miles from Gulgong.
25. Red Oxide of Copper. Bobby Whitlow Copper Mine, Bingera. Assay, 19·94 per cent. of copper.
26. Black Oxide and Sulphide of Copper. Bobby Whitlow Copper Mine, Bingera.
27. Red Oxide and Carbonate of Copper. Bobby Whitlow Copper Mine, Bingera.
28. Native Copper and Red Oxide, at depth of 40 feet. Peabody Copper Mine, County of Ashburnham.
29. Sulphide of Copper. Narragal, County of Gordon.
30. Carbonate and Sulphide of Copper. Hurly & Wearne's Copper Mine, Wellington District.
31. Native Copper. Hurley & Wearne's Copper Mine, Wellington District.
32. Sulphide and Red Oxide of Copper. Belara Copper Mine, 20 miles from Gulgong. Assay, 40·4 per cent. copper.
32*a*. Metallic Copper. Extracted by Hunt & Douglass' new process, from Copper Ore, from the Goodrich Copper Mine.
33. Native Copper. Belara Copper Mine, 20 miles from Gulgong.
34. Carbonate and Sulphide of Copper. Belara Copper Mine, 20 miles from Gulgong. Assay, 25 per cent. copper.
35. Black Oxide of Copper. Belara Copper Mine, 20 miles from Gulgong, assay, 40 per cent. copper.
36. Sulphide of Copper. Near Bingera. Assay, 19·94 per cent. copper.
37. Red Oxide and Carbonate of Copper. Bobby Whitlow Copper Mine, Bingera.
38. Sulphide and Carbonate of Copper. Bobby Whitlow Copper Mine, Bingera.
39. Red Oxide and Carbonate of Copper. Great Western Copper Mine, Milburn Creek, near Bathurst.
40. Red Oxide and Carbonate of Copper. Frog's Hole, parish of Bala.
41. Sulphide of Copper. Frog's Hole, parish of Bala.
42. Sulphide of Copper. Solferino.
43. Carbonates of Copper. Cow Flat Copper Mine, near Bathurst.
44. Sulphides of Copper, with Galena. Cow Flat Copper Mine, near Bathurst.
45. Carbonates of Copper. Frog's Hole, parish of Bala.
46. Sulphide of Copper. Cow Flat Copper Mine, near Bathurst.

47. Red Oxide and Carbonate of Copper. Great Western Copper Mine, Milburn Creek, near Bathurst.
48. Sulphides of Copper. Milburn Creek Copper Mining Co., near Bathurst.
49. Sulphide of Copper, with Galena. Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst. Assay, 11·30 per cent. copper.
50. Sulphide of Copper, with Galena. Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst. Assay, 11·30 per cent copper.
51. Carbonates of Copper. Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst. Assay, 16·72 per cent. copper.
52. Red Oxide and Carbonate of Copper. Cow Flat Copper Mine, near Bathurst.
53. Red Oxide and Carbonate of Copper. Apsley. Assay, 18·72 per cent. copper.
54. Sulphides of Copper. Cow Flat Copper Mine, near Bathurst.
55. Sulphide of Copper. Between Condoblin and Parkes.
55*a*. Native Copper, Red Oxide and Carbonate of Copper. Between Condobolin and Parkes.
56. Sulphide of Copper. Armstrong Copper Mine, near Bathurst. Assay:— Copper, 18 per cent.
Gold, 7 dwts. per ton.
Silver, 3 ozs. per ton.
57. Red Oxide and Carbonates of Copper. Armstrong Copper Mine, near Bathurst. Assay, 33 per cent. copper.
58. Carbonate of Copper. Armstrong Copper Mine, near Bathurst. Assay, 28·7 per cent. copper.
59. Sulphide of Copper. Molong.
60. Carbonates of Copper. Armstrong Copper Mine, near Bathurst. Assay, 21·5 per cent. copper.
61. Carbonates of Copper. Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst.
62. Red Oxide of Carbonate of Copper. South Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst. Assay, 27·06 per cent. copper.
63. Ironclad Reef. Cargo. Assay, 23·16 per cent. copper.
64. Carbonate of Copper. Copabella, Southern District.
65. Sulphide of Copper, with Galena. South Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst. Assay, 28·75 per cent. copper.
66. Red Oxide of Copper, at depth of 30 fathoms; lode, 4 feet thick. Peelwood, 10 miles south of Tuena.
67. Carbonates and Red Oxide of Copper. Apsley. Assay, 22·82 per cent. copper.
68. Carbonates and Sulphides of Copper. Apsley.
69. Sulphides and Black Oxide of Copper. Apsley. Assay, 18·72 per cent. copper.
70. Carbonate of Copper. Armstrong Copper Mine, near Bathurst.
71. Carbonate of Copper. Armstrong Copper Mine, near Bathurst. Assay, 36·4 per cent. copper.
72. Sulphide of Copper. Armstrong Copper Mine, near Bathurst. Assay, 32·7 per cent. copper.
73. Sulphide and Black Oxide of Copper. South Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst.

74. Carbonates of Copper. South Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst.
75. Sulphide of Copper. Gordon Brook, Clarence River.
76. Red Oxide and Carbonates of Copper. Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst.
77. Red Oxide and Carbonates of Copper. Gordon Brook, Clarence River.
78. Sulphide of Copper. Jacqua Copper Mine. Nerrimunga.
79. Sulphide of Copper. Peelwood, 10 miles South of Tuena. Assay, 21·38 per cent. copper.
80. Red Oxide and Carbonates of Copper, at depth of 40 fathoms. Peelwood, 10 miles South of Tuena. Assay, 49·27 per cent. copper.
81. Carbonate of Copper, at depth of 20 fathoms. Peelwood, 10 miles South of Tuena.

AURIFEROUS QUARTZ.

(Case C.)

82. Auriferous Quartz. Mitchell's Creek, near Wellington.
83. Do. Wilson's Line, King of the West Company. Trunkey.
84. Do. from depth of 120 feet. Pembroke Reef, 6 miles from Trunkey.
85. Do. with Iron Pyrites. United Miner's Snob's Reef, near Braidwood.
86. Do. with Iron Pyrites. Spring Creek, near Braidwood,
87. Do. with Iron Pyrites. Pioneer Line of Reef; depth. 240 feet. Trunkey.
88. Do. at depth of 70 feet. No. 4, North Garibaldi Reef, Solferino.
89. Do. with Iron Pyrites. 50 feet. Star Reef, Solferino.
90. Do. with Iron Pyrites. 100 feet. Lombardy Reef, Solferino.
91. Do. with Iron Pyrites. 65 feet. Laird and Bacon's Lease, Solferino.
92. Do. reef 2 feet thick, Major's Creek, near Braidwood.
93. Do. Spa Reef, Nerrimunga.
94. Do. with sulphurets of iron, lead, and zinc, Snob's Claim, Big Hill, Major's Creek, near Braidwood.
95. Do. near Forbes.
96. Gold in cleavage planes of clay slate, sandstone reef, Cowarbee, Murrumbidgee District.
97. Auriferous Quartz, Prospectors' Band of Hope Reef, Solferino.
98. Do. with iron pyrites, Victoria Reef, Adelong. Yield, 5 ozs. gold per ton.
99. Do. at depth of 50 feet, Gilmandyke, 12 miles from Trunkey. Yield, 1 oz. gold per ton.
100. Gold in brown iron ore. Lucknow Gold Field, Frederick's Valley.

101. Auriferous Quartz, reef 1 foot thick, depth 40 feet, Louisiana Reef.
102. Do. at depth of 80 feet, No. 1 North Lion Reef, Solferino.
103. Do. at depth of 50 feet, Southern Cross Reef, Solferino.
104. Do. with iron pyrites, Spring Creek, near Braidwood.
105. Do. with large cubical crystals of iron pyrites, at depth of 50 feet, Snob's Claim, Big Hill, Major's Creek, near Braidwood.
106. Auriferous Quartz, at depth of 50 feet, Mac's Reef, Gundaroo.
107. Do. at depth of 80 feet, Gulgong.
108. Do. at depth of 30 feet, Kearns, White, and party's, No. 4 Sucks-all Reef, Oberon.
109. Do. William the First Reef, Nerrimunga.
110. Do. Prospecting Claim, Manton's Reef, Nerrimunga.
111. Do. Eureka Claim, Nerrimunga.
112. Do. at depth of 300 feet, Trunkey Creek Quartz Mining Company, Trunkey.
113. Do. Grove Creek, 10 miles from Trunkey.
114. Do. at depth of 500 feet, Trunkey.
115. Do. at depth of 70 feet, Arthur's Line of Reef, Trunkey.
116. Gold in Quartz. Easter Gift Reef, Crow Mountains, near Barraba.
117. Auriferous Quartz, Kangaroo Reef, Nerrimunga.
118. Do. near Forbes.
119. Do. at depth of 20 feet, Pride of Clarence Reef, Solferino.
120. Auriferous Porphyry Dyke, 15 yards wide, at depth of 67 feet, near Forbes.
121. Auriferous Quartz, at depth of 100 feet, Old Gulgong Reef, 4 miles from Gulgong.
122. Do. at depth of 120 feet, Prospecting Claim, Manton's Reef, Nerrimunga.
123. Do. at depth of 130 feet, Welcome Reef, near Gulgong.

TIN ORES.

(Cases H and G.)

124. Stream Tin. Tent Hill, near Vegetable Creek.
125. Do. Vegetable Creek Tin-mining Company, O'Daly's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
126. Do. Little Britain Tin Mine, Vegetable Creek.
127. Do. Rothschild's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
128. Do. Boro Creek, Tumbarumba.
129. Do. Vegetable Creek Tin-mining Company, O'Daly's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
130. Do. Ancient Briton Tin Mine, Middle Creek, near Inverell.
131. Do. Speare's & Moore's Tin Mine, Vegetable Creek.
132. Do. Wylie Creek, New England. Assay, 74·4 per cent. tin.

133. Stream Tin. Rain's Gully, Gulf Creek.
134. Do. Great Britain Tin-mining Company, Vegetable Creek.
135. Do. P. Sexton & Co., Yellow Waterholes, Vegetable Creek.
136. Do. Head of Ruby Creek.
137. Do. Glen Creek Tin-mining Company, Glen Creek.
138. Do. Baal Gammon Tin Mine, Vegetable Creek.
139. Do. Hall, Bros., & Co., Kangaroo Flat, Strathbogie Run, near Vegetable Creek.
140. Do. Hall, Bros. & Co., The Springs, do.
141. Do. Main Range, between Herding Yard and Ruby Creeks.
142. Do. Herding Yard Creek.
143. Do. Yellow Waterholes, near Vegetable Creek.
144. Do. Deepsinker's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
145. Do. M'Master's Mine, Tent Hill.
146. Do. Gordon's Tin Mine, Vegetable Creek.
147. Do. Hall, Bros., & Co., Vegetable Creek Mine, Vegetable Creek
148. Do. Little Wonder Tin Mine, Vegetable Creek.
148*a*. Do. Victoria Tin Mine, Cope's Creek.
149. Do. Hall, Bros., & Co., Grampian Hills, near Vegetable Creek.
149*a*. Tin Ore Shoad Stones. Grampian Hills, Vegetable Creek.
150. Stream Tin. Ruby Creek, New England. Assay, 76 per cent. tin.
150*a*. Do. Hogue's Creek, Dundee.
151. Do. Wylie Creek, New England.
151*a*. Do. Oban, New England.
152. Cassiterite (alluvial). Deepsinker's, the Gulf, New England. From Mr. G. H. Butchart.
152*a*. Stream Tin. Bengonoway Tin Mine, Borah Creek, near Cope's Creek.
153. Do. Britannia Tin Mine, Cope's Creek.
153*a*. Cassiterite. "Toad's-eye" Tin, Grenfell.
154. Stream Tin. Glen Creek.
154*a*. Do. Sydney Tin Mine, Middle Creek, near Inverell.
155. Do. Pine Ridge Tin Mine, Cope's Creek, near Inverell.
155*a*. Do. Wearne's Tin Mine, Cope's Creek.
156. Do. Pride of the Ranges Tin Mine, Auburn Vale, near Inverell.
156*a*. Grain Tin. Australian Tin Smelting Company, Sydney.
157. Stream Tin. Pine Ridge Tin Mine, Cope's Creek, near Inverell.
157*a*. Do. Near Maryland, Queensland Border.
158. Black Sand. Lady Emily Tin Mine, Cope's Creek.
159. Stanniferous Wash Dirt. Head of Pond's Creek, near Inverell.
160. Stream Tin. Great Britain Tin Mine, Vegetable Creek.
161. Do. Gulf Tin Mining Co., Gulf Creek.
162. Do. Glen Creek.
163. Crystallized Tin. Pyrmont Tin Smelting Works, Sydney.

164. Stream Tin. Campbell's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
165. Do. Range between Wylie and Bookookoorara Creeks, New England.
166. Pebbles from Older Tertiary Drift, Stannifer Tin Mine, Middle Creek, near Inverell.
167. Stream Tin. Bald Rock Creek.
168. Do. Roberts' Tin Mine, Long Gully, Cope's Creek.
169. Lode Tin. Riley and Cohen, Tent Hill, New England.
170. Do. Elder & Co., Graveyard Creek.
171. Do. Glen Creek.
172. Do. M'Donald's Lode, Glen Creek.
173. Do. Bolitho Tin Mine, near Cope's Creek.
174. Stanniferous Wash Dirt. Britannia Tin Mine, near Inverell.
175. Tin Ore (Cassiterite) in Quartz. Glen Creek.
176. Lode Tin, from the Mole Tableland, near Tenterfield.
177. Lode Tin, from the Mole Tableland, near Tenterfield.
178. Tin Ore (Cassiterite) in Quartz. Tent Hill, Vegetable Creek.
179. Lode Tin. M'Master's Lode, Tent Hill.
180. Do. Graveyard Creek, near Vegetable Creek.
181. Do. Moonbah Ranges, near Snowy River, 40 miles from Cooma, three lodes from 1 to 2 feet wide, strike north and south.
182. Do. Cope's Creek, near Inverell.
183. Do. Bolitho Tin Mine, Cope's Creek.
184. Stanniferous Wash Dirt. Arden's Mine, Tent Hill.
185. Do. O'Daly's Tin Mining Co., Vegetable Creek.
186. Do. Great Britain Tin Mining Co., Vegetable Creek.
187. Stream Tin. Britannia Mine, Cope's Creek.
188. Lode Tin. Myall Creek, near Bingera.
189. Do. Thomson and Burrage's Tin Mine, Sutherland's Water, Cope's Creek.
190. Do. Bismarck's Mine, Cope's Creek.
191. Do. Tenterfield.
192. Do. Butchart Tin Mine, Cope's Creek.
193. Older Tertiary (Miocene) Drift, Tin-bearing. Stannifer Mine, Inverell.
194. Stanniferous Wash Dirt. Lady Emily Mine, Cope's Creek.
195. Do. Cement. O'Daly's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
196. Do. Wash Dirt. Karaula Tin Mine, near Inverell.
197. Do. Cement. Rose Valley Mine, Vegetable Creek.
198. Lode Tin. Elsmore Tin Mine, New England.
199. Do. Mowamba, County Wallace, Monaro District.
200. Do. Butchart Tin Mine, Cope's Creek.
201. Do. From the Mole Tableland, near Tenterfield.
202. Do. Hit-or-Miss Tin Mine, near Cope's Creek.

203. Grain Tin. Pyrmont Tin Smelting Works, Sydney.
204. Lode Tin. Canning and Hutton's, Sutherland's Water, Cope's Creek.
205. Tin Ore. Cassiterite, with Fluor-spar in Quartz, Boundary Tin Mine, Cope's Creek.
206. Quartz Crystals, enclosing crystals of Cassiterite. Albion Tin Mine, Cope's Creek.
207. Lode Tin. Elsmore Tin Mine, New England.
208. Lode Tin. Elsmore Tin Mine, New England.
209. Do. The Mole Tableland, near Tenterfield.

VARIOUS MINERALS.

(Case F.)

210. Garnetiferous Schist. Washpool Creek, Solferino.
211. Petrified Wood. Castlereagh River, from Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
212. Asbestos. Wentworth, Lucknow Gold Field, from Mr. James Jackson.
213. Calcite. Lunatic.
214. Opal. Bland, near Forbes.
215. Opalized Wood. Bloomfield, near Orange, from Mr. W. O'Halloran.
216. Talcose Schist. Upper Silurian, near Bathurst.
217. Dendrites in Granite, near Mount Lambie, from Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
218. Schorl, from tin-bearing granite, Cope's Creek, New England.
219. Chalcedonic Quartz. Andrew and Company's lode, 30 feet from surface, Tent Hill.
220. Herschellite in Basalt. Inverell.
221. Metamorphic Slate, Silurian. Sheppardtown, Adelong Creek.
222. Granite. Wagga Wagga.
223. Gem Sand. Diamond District, Two-mile Flat, Mudgee.
224. Sapphire. Rocky River.
225. Samples of drift, from Diamond Fields, Bingera.
226. Fluor-spar and Quartz, with Sulphides of Copper, Lead, Iron, and Molybdenum in Granite. Middle Creek, New England.
227. Serpentine, near Barraba.
228. Asbestos. Lewis Ponds Creek, Wellington.
229. Epidote. Old Gulgong Reef, Gulgong.
230. Quartz Crystal, from Carboniferous Conglomerate. Coerwull, Bowenfels, from Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
231. Quartz Crystals, Hill End, from Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
232. Calcite. Fish River Caves, from Hon. J. Lucas, M.L.A., Minister ot Mines.
233. Quartz and Mica, Devonian Granite. Fish River, from Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
234. Carnelians. Big or Castlereagh River, from Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
235. Jasper, from vein in Tertiary Basalt. Newstead, New England.

236. Fragment of Tree, two feet in diameter, embedded in basalt, Inverell.
237. Mica Schist. Wagga Wagga.
238. Fluor-spar in Devonian beds, Mount Lambie.
239. Quartz Crystals. Solferino.
240. Petrified Wood. Castlereagh River, from Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A
241. Obsidian Stones. Rocky River.
242. Talc. Fish River, near Bathurst, from Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
243. Cinnabar. Sulphuret of Mercury. Cudgegong.
244. Granite veins, intruding Devonian beds. Mount Lambie.
245. Porphyritic Trap intruding Carboniferous beds. Kiama.

IRON ORES.

(Case E.)

246. Clay Band, Iron Ore, Brown Hæmatite. From Upper Coal Measures, Jamberoo.
246*a*. Clay Band, Iron Ore, Brown Hæmatite. From Coal Measures, Lithgow Valley Iron Company.
247. Ironstone. Below Hawkesbury Rocks, Woods' Point, Broughton Creek.
247*a*. Clay Band, Iron Ore, Brown Hæmatite. From Upper Coal Measures, Wallerawang Iron and Coal Company. Analysis, 49·28 to 56 per cent. metallic iron.
248. Magnetic Iron. Near Barraba.
249. Chrome Iron. Near Barraba.
250. Brown Hæmatite. Coal Range, Clarence River.
251. Concretionary Ironstone. Newstead, New England.
252. Stalactitic Iron Ore (Limonite). Lithgow Valley. From Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
253. Stalactitic Iron Ore (Limonite). Lithgow Valley. From Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
254. Titaniferous Iron. Rocky River. From Mr. Cleghorn.
255. Micaceous and Magnetic Iron Ore. Blackford's Lease, near Mount Lambie.
256. Magnetic Oxide of Iron. Devonian Beds, Wallerawang Iron and Coal Company. Analysis, 40·89 per cent. metallic iron.
257. Brown Hæmatite. Devonian Beds, Wallerawang Iron and Coal Company. Analysis, 37·84 to 51·2 per cent. metallic iron.
258. Magnetic Oxide of Iron. From Devonian Beds, Mount Lambie, Lithgow Valley Iron Company.
259. Brown Hæmatite. From Devonian Beds, Wallerawang Iron and Coal Company. Analysis, 37·84 to 51·2 per cent. metallic iron.
260. Iron Ore Garnet Rock. From Devonian Beds, Wallerawang Iron and Coal Company. Analysis, 21·05 per cent. metallic iron.
261. Magnetite. Solferino.

262. Brown Hæmatite. Devonian Beds, Wallerawang Iron and Coal Company. Analysis, 38·84 to 51·2 per cent. metallic iron.

The above-mentioned analyses were made by Professor Liversidge, University of Sydney.

AURIFEROUS QUARTZ, WASH DIRT, GALENA, AND ANTIMONY.

(CASE D.)

263. Auriferous Quartz. Dayspring Gold Mining Company's reef, 2 ft. 6 in. thick. Average yield of 5,674 tons of this quartz gave 11 dwts. 12 grs. of gold per ton. Lachlan District.

264. Auriferous Quartz. Strickland's Reef, near Forbes. Assay, 4 oz. 6 dwts. 6 grs. gold per ton.

265. Auriferous Wash Dirt. Uralla.

266. Tertiary Auriferous Cement with Silicate of Iron. Two-mile Flat, Cudgegong River. From Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.G.S.

267. Auriferous Ferruginous Quartz Drift, with Coarse Gold visible. From "Wapping Butcher" Lead, near Forbes.

268. Auriferous Wash Dirt. Home Rule Lead, Home Rule.

269. Auriferous Wash Dirt. No. 24, Black Lead,—John M'Lachlan and Party; depth 160 feet.

270. Auriferous Ferruginous Quartz Drift with Bed-rock. Jones and Party.

271. Auriferous Wash Dirt. Prospecting Claim, Canadian Lead, near Forbes.

272. Auriferous Wash Dirt. Nil Desperandum Lead.

273. Auriferous Quartz. Quong Tait's claim, Lady Belmore Line of Reef, Braidwood. Yield, 19 oz. gold per ton.

274. Auriferous Quartz. Court's 4-acre Lease, Hawkins' Hill View. From Mr. James Daw.

275. Black Sand with Gold, Zircons, Tin Ore, Magnetic Iron, &c. Tumberumba.

276. Auriferous Quartz. Old Hill Reef, Adelong.

277. Do. Strickland's Reef, Forbes District.

278. Do. with Iron Pyrites. Average yield, 8 ozs. gold per ton, depth 90 feet. Quong Tait's claim. Lady Belmore line of reef Braidwood.

279. Auriferous Quartz. Bingera.

280. Do. with Galena. Sebastopol Reef, near Junee.

281. Do. with Arsenical Pyrites and Galena. Strickland's Reef, near Forbes. Assay per ton:—gold, 1 oz. 10 dwt. 1 gr.; silver, 1 oz. 19 dwt. 4 grains.

282. Broken Auriferous Quartz. County of Clive, from Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.G.S.

283. Auriferous Quartz. Depth, 45 feet. Harper and Party's No. 1 South Sucks-all Reef, Oberon.

284. Petrified Wood. 20 feet from surface, 5 miles from Trunkey.

285. Auriferous Quartz. Depth, 420 feet. Yield 4 oz. per ton, gold. North Williams Claim, Adelong.

286. Auriferous Quartz (burnt). Yield, 12 oz. gold per ton. Depth 60 feet. Quong Tait's claim, Lady Belmore line of reef, Braidwood.

287. Auriferous Quartz. Depth, 30 feet. From Lewis E. Johnson's lease, Crudine Creek.

288. Sulphide of Antimony. Solferino.

289. Galena in Quartz. Major's Creek, near Braidwood.

290. Carbonate and Sulphide of Lead and Sulphide of Copper. Solferino.

291. Sulphide of Antimony. Nundle Gold Field.

292. Do. Near Gundagai.

293. Do. Near Wallerawang.

294. Arsenic. Lunatic Reef.

295. Wolfram. New England.

296. Auriferous Quartz. Depth, 300 feet. Adelong. Presented by Mr. Seymour C. Stewart, J.P.

297. Galena. Eurongilly, Murrumbidgee District.

298. Auriferous Quartz. Junee Reef.

299. Do. Depth, 40 feet. Fagan Beatach's Reef, Oberon.

300. Do. Hansen and party's Reef, near Oberon.

301. Do. Depth, 70 feet. Lambert and Davies' Claim Oberon.

302. Auriferous Brown Oxide of Iron. Alfred-town Reefs, near Wagga Wagga.

303. Auriferous Quartz. Hill End, from Mr. Hagarty.

COPPER ORES, in recess I of Mineral Trophy.

304. Sulphide of Copper. Goodrich Copper Mining Company, county of Gordon. From Mr. H. A. Thomson.

305. Green and Blue Carbonate of Copper. South Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst, from Capt. Armstrong, R.N.

306. Sulphide of Copper. Ophir Copper Mine, county of Bathurst. Assay, 27·49 per cent. copper.

307. Do. Banden and Fisher's Copper Mine, Clarence District. Assay, 24·19 per cent. copper.

308. Do. Cow Flat, near Bathurst.

309. Green Carbonate of Copper (ferruginous). Goodrich Copper Mine.

310. Sulphide of Copper with Galena. Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst.

311. Sulphide of Copper. Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst.

312. Carbonate of Copper. Armstrong Copper Mine, Wiseman's Creek.

313. Copper Ingot. Carangara Copper Mine, county of Bathurst.

314. Copper Ingot. Carangara Copper Mine, county of Bathurst.

315. Sulphide and Black Oxide of Copper. Armstrong Copper Mine, near Bathurst.

316. Sulphide of Copper. Hurley and Wearne's Copper Mine, Wellington District.
317. Carbonate of Copper. Armstrong Copper Mine. 35 per cent. Copper; 4 dwts. Gold, 6 ozs. Silver, per ton.
318. Red Oxide of Copper. Belara Copper Mine, 20 miles from Gulgong. Assay, 30 per cent. Copper.
319. Sulphide of Copper. Cow Flat, near Bathurst.
320. Sulphide of Copper. Cow Flat, near Bathurst.
321. Sulphide of Copper. Ophir Copper Mine, county of Bathurst.
322. Carbonate of Copper. Goodrich Copper Mine, county of Gordon.
323. Red Oxide of Copper. Bobby Whitlow Copper Mine, near Bingera.
324. Sulphide of Copper. Ophir Copper Mine, county of Bathurst.
325. Sulphide of Copper. Cow Flat, near Bathurst.

IRON ORES, in recess J on Mineral Trophy.

326. Brown Hæmatite. Berrima.
327. Do. Clay-band Iron Ore. From Coal Measures. Wallerawang Iron and Coal Company. Analysis, 49·28 to 56 per cent. metallic iron.
328. Brown Hæmatite. Clay-band Iron Ore. From Coal Measures, Lithgow Valley. Analysis, 46·42 per cent. metallic iron.
329. Magnetic Oxide of Iron. Mount Lambie.
330. Brown Hæmatite. Veins in Hawkesbury Rocks, Lithgow Valley. From the Hon. John Lucas, Minister for Mines.
331. Brown Hæmatite. Berrima.
332. Magnetic Oxide of Iron. Wallerawang. Devonian beds. Analysis, 40·89 per cent. metallic iron.
333. Brown Hæmatite. Clay-band Iron Ores. From Coal Measures. Lithgow Valley Iron Company. Analysis, 46·42 per cent. metallic iron.

AURIFEROUS QUARTZ, GALENA, and ANTIMONY, in recess K on Mineral Trophy.

334. Galena. Sulphuret of Lead. Mylora, near Yass. From Mr. R. Dudley Adams.
335. Galena. Sulphuret of Lead. Mylora, near Yass. From Mr. R. Dudley Adams.
336. Gold, Silver, Lead, Iron, Antimony, and Cobalt in Quartz. From reef 2 feet thick, Major's Creek, near Braidwood.
337. Gold, Silver, Lead, Iron, Antimony, and Cobalt in Quartz. From reef 2 feet thick, Major's Creek, near Braidwood.
338. Auriferous Quartz. From depth of 125 feet, Snob's claim, Big Hill, Major's Creek, near Braidwood.
339. Argentiferous Quartz. Clarence District. Assay:—Silver, 30½ ozs., Gold, 17 dwts. per ton.
340. Argentiferous Quartz. Lombardy Reef, Solferino.

341. Argentiferous Quartz, with large cubical iron pyrites. United Miners, Snob's Reef, Major's Creek, near Braidwood.

342. Sulphuret of Antimony. Pyramul. Analysis, 67 per cent. antimony. From the Hon. John Lucas, Minister for Mines.

343. Sulphuret of Antimony. Pyramul. Analysis, 67 per cent. antimony. From the Hon. John Lucas, Minister for Mines.

344. Auriferous Quartz. United Miners, Snob's Reef, Braidwood.

345. Do. Strickland's Reef, 8 miles north of Forbes.

346. Do. Prospector's Claim, Manton's Reef, Solferino,

347. Do. Strickland's Reef, 8 miles north of Forbes.

348. Do. with Pyrites. Snob's Reef, Major's Creek, near Braidwood.

TIN AND TIN ORE, in Recess L on Mineral Trophy.

349. Ingot of Tin. Vegetable Creek Tin Mining Company, New England.

350. Ingot of Tin. St. Leonards Smelting Company. Assay, 99·9 per cent. tin. From Mr. H. A. Thompson.

351. Ingot of Tin. Australian Tin Smelting Company, Sydney.

352. Tin in bars. do. do.

353. Do. do. do.

354. Cassiterite. Large piece of Wood Tin from Deepsinker's Mine, The Gulf, New England. From Mr. J. H. Butchart.

355. Do. do do. do.

356. Lode Tin in euritic granite. Bolitho Tin Mine, Cope's Creek, New England.

357. Do. do. do.

358. Do. do. do.

359. Do. do. do.

1*a*.—Collection of the chief characteristic Fossils, illustrative of the Principal Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales. Exhibited by Department of Mines, Sydney.

Palæozoic. *Upper Silurian.*

390. Orthoceras. Terago, county of Argyle.

391. Receptaculites Clarkei, or Australis. Wellington District.

392. Crinoid. Two miles North-West of Molong.

393. Favosites polymorpha. Goodradigbee River, between Dutton's Grant and Village Reserve.

394. Orthoceras. Gambola Paddock, near Molong.

395. Tentaculites. Holmes' Station Paddock, 6 miles from Wellington.

396. Cyathophyllum. Limestone Rocks, South of and adjoining Wellington Caves.

397. Murchisonia? Quedong.

398. Coral. Holmes' Station Paddock, 6 miles from Wellington.
399. Streptorhynchus. Molong.
400. Trochus. Goodradigbee River, between Dutton's Grant and Village Reserve.
401. Stenopora. 1½ mile North-West of Molong.
402. Favosites.
403. Halysites catenipora. Molong, near R. C. Church.
404. Streptorhynchus. Molong.
405. Stem of Crinoid.
406. Leptœna and Spirifer. Holmes' Station Paddock, 6 miles from Wellington.
407. Pentamerus. Quedong.

PALÆOZOIC. *Devonian.*

408. Lepidodendron nothum. Range, 10 miles north of Goulburn.
409. Spirifer, Rhynchonella, &c. Mt. Lambie, near Rydal.
410. Spirifer, Rhynchonella, &c. Mt. Lambie, near Rydal.
414. Favosites Gothlandica. Mt. Lambie.
415. Modiola, Rhynchonella, &c. Mt. Lambie.
416. Spirifer, Rhynchonella, &c. Mt. Lambie.
417. Spirifer, Rhynchonella, &c. The Gulf, Turon River. From the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.G.S.
422. Favosites Gothlandica. Wallerawang.
423. Encrinite stems. Mt. Lambie.
424. Spirifers. Wolgan Valley.
425. Modiola, Rhynchonella, &c. Mt. Lambie.
426. Encrinite stems. Mt. Lambie.
427. Pecten, Spirifer, and Rhynchonella. Mt. Lambie.
428. Lepidodendron nothum. Mt. Lambie.

PALÆOZOIC—*Carboniferous, Lower Coal Measures.*

361. Otopteris ovata. Stroud, Port Stephens.
362. Knorria. do. do.
363. Knorria. do. do.
364. Knorria, &c. do. do.
365. Otopteris ovata. do. do.
365*a*. Otopteris ovata and Calamites. Stroud, Port Stephens.
365*b*. Otopteris ovata and Sphenopteris. do. do.
366. Knorria. Stroud, Port Stephens.
367. Otopteris ovata. do. do.
368. Sphenopteris? do. do.
369. Knorria. do. do.
370. Calamites. do. do.

371. Fossil Plant Stem. Stroud, Port Stephens.
372. Otopteris ovata. do. do.
373. Undetermined. do. do.
374. Lepidodendron. do. do.
375. Euomphalus, Strophomena, Productus, Orthis, Corals, &c. Stroud, Port Stephens.
376. Spirifer, Productus, &c. Stroud, Port Stephens.
377. Spirifer, Euomphalus, &c. do. do.
378. Spirifer, Productus, &c. do. do.
379. Spirifer, Strophomena, &c. do. do.
380. Strophomena. do. do.
381. Strophomena. do. do.
382. Spirifer, Strophomena, Rhynchonella, &c. Stroud, Port Stephens.
383. Spirifer, Productus, &c. Stroud, Port Stephens.
384. Productus cora. do. do.
385. Spirifer. do. do.
386. Euomphalus, Corals, &c. do. do.
387. Spirifers. do. do.
388. Productus. do. do.
389. Productus cora. do. do.
411. Lepidodendron. Northern District.
412. Lepidodendron. Brush Hill Creek, county of Brisbane.
413. Fenestella. Northern District.
418. Lepidodendron. Northern District.
419. Fenestella. Quarrybylong, county of Northumberland.
420. Lepidodendron. Alex. Cameron's, Davis Creek, parish of Doon, county of Durham.
421. Retepora. Parish of Doon, county of Durham.
429. Strophomena, Spirifer, &c. Northern District.
430. Spirifer, Fenestella, Productus, &c. Quarrybylong, county of Northumberland.
431. Cyathophyllum. Cameron's 198 acres, Rouchell Brook, parish of Doon, county of Durham.
432. Encrinite stems. Parish of St. Aubin, county of Durham.
433. Encrinite stems.
434. Chætetes radians. Singleton.
435. Chætetes radians. Singleton.
436. Pachydomus? Singleton.
437. Calcareous concretion. Singleton.
438. Chætetes radians. Dry Creek, near Barraba, county of Northumberland.
439. Bellerophon. Singleton.
440. Spirifer. Singleton.

441. Notomya? Singleton.
442. Spirifer. Singleton.
443. Conularia torta. Ravensfield.
444. Conularia tenuistriata. Do.
445. Bellerophon, spirifer, Pachydomus? &c. Ravensfield.
446. Pachydomus. Ravensfield.
447. Orthoceratite. Ravensfield.
448. Spirifer. Ravensfield.
449. Orthoceratite. Ravensfield.
450. Spirifer and Productus. Ravensfield.
451. Pachydomus and Pleurotomaria. Harper's Hill.
452. Bellerophon. Ravensfield.
453. Pachydomus gigas and Favosites. Harper's Hill.
454. Spirifer.
455. Pachydomus gigas. Harper's Hill.
456. Pleurotomaria. Harper's Hill.
457. Spirifer.
458. Pecten and Bellerophon. Ravensfield.
459. Pachydomus? Harper's Hill.
460. Spirifer. Harper's Hill.
461. Spirifer. Wollombi.
462. Euomphalus, &c. Wollombi.
463. Spirifer. Wollombi.
464. Fenestella. Wollombi.
465. Spirifer, &c. Wollombi.
466. Spirifer, &c. Wollombi.
467. Spirifer, &c. Wollombi.
468. Spirifer, Productus, &c. Campbell's Hill.
469. Inoceramus Mitchellii. Greta.
470. Pleurotomaria. Greta.
471. Productus. Campbell's Hill.
472. Conularia torta. Greta.
473. Fenestella. Campbell's Hill.
474. Euomphalus. Greta.
475. Crinoid stem. Greta.
476. Spirifer. Greta.
477. Pecten. Wollongong.
478. Bellerophon. Wollongong.
479. Spirifer. Jamberoo.
480. Spirifer. Wollongong.
481. Spirifer. Jamberoo.
482. Pleurotomaria. Jamberoo.
483. Pleurotomaria. Jamberoo.

484. Spirifer. Jamberoo.
485. Spirifer. Jamberooo.
486. Spirifer vespertilio. Wollongong.
487. Productus, Fenestella, Crinoid stem. Cajola Creek, Ulladulla.
488. Pachydomus. Jamberoo.
489. Spirifer. Wollongong.
490. Spirifer. Wollongong.
491. Spirifer. Wollongong.
492. Spirifer. Wollongong.
493. Pachydomus. Jamberoo.
494. Pachydomus. Jamberoo.
495. Pachydomus. Jamberoo.
496. Spirifer. Marangaroo.
497. Productus, Spirifer, &c. Marangaroo.
498. Productus. Marangaroo.
499. Productus, Spirifer, &c. Marangaroo.
500. Spirifer, Productus, &c. Marangaroo.
501. Spirifer vespertilio. Marangaroo.
502. Spirifer, Productus, &c. Marangaroo.
503. Productus. Marangaroo.
504. Productus, Spirifer, &c. Marangaroo.
505. Spirifer. Marangaroo.
506. Spirifer. Marangaroo.
507. Productus, &c. Marangaroo.
508. Productus, Spirifer, &c. Marangaroo.

PALÆOZOIC—*Upper Coal Measures.*

509. Glossopteris Browniana, &c. Berrima.
510. Vertebraria Australis. Jamberoo.
511. Glossopteris Browniana (various forms). Blackman's Flat, near Wallerawang.
512. Glossopteris Browniana (various forms). Blackman's Flat, near Wallerawang.
513. Glossopteris Browniana. Blackman's Flat, near Wallerawang.
514. Glossopteris, &c. Wallerawang.
515. Vertebraria Australis. Near Wallerawang.
516. Vertebraria Australis. Near Wallerawang.
517. Vertebraria Australis. Coerwull, near Bowenfels.
518. Peltate Leaf and Vertebraria Australis. Near Wallerawang.
519. Peltate Leaf and Vertebraria Australis. Near Wallerawang.
520. Strobilites ?. Coerwull, near Bowenfels.
521. Strobilites ?. Coerwull, near Bowenfels.
522. Strobilites ?. Coerwull, near Bowenfels.
523. Strobilites ?. Coerwull, near Bowenfels.

524. Strobilites ?. Coerwull, near Bowenfels.
525. Strobilites ?. Coerwull, near Bowenfels.
526. Phyllotheca Hookerii and Glossopteris Browniana. Newcastle.
527. Sphenopteris. Newcastle.
528. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
529. Glossopteris Browniana. The Nobby's, Newcastle.
530. Sphenopteris, Glossopteris, and Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
531. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
532. Sphenopteris, Glossopteris, and Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
533. Glossopteris and Phyllotheca Hookerii. Newcastle.
534. Sphenopteris. Newcastle.
535. Glossopteris. Newcastle.
536. Glossopteris. Newcastle.
537. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
538. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
539. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
540. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
541. Unknown. Newcastle.
542. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
543. Conifer Stem and Phyllotheca. Waratah Coal Mine, Newcastle.
544. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
545. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
546. Phyllotheca. Newcastle,
547. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
548. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
549. Glossopteris and Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
550. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
551. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
552. Phyllotheca. Newcastle.
553. Phyllotheca. Newcastle. From Australian Agricultural Coal Seam.

PALŒOZOIC.—*Hawkesbury Series.*

558. Columnar Sandstone. Botany Heads.
559. Plant Impressions. Woolloomooloo.
560. Phyllotheca. Woolloomooloo.
561. Photograph of Cleithrolepis granulatus, found in Railway Cutting. Blackheath, Blue Mountains, Great Western Railway. From Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.

PALŒOZOIC.—*Wianamatta Series.*

562. Photograph of Palæoniscus, found by P. F. Adams, Esq., Surveyor General, in the Gib Tunnel, Great Southern Railway.
563. Palæoniscus. Gib Tunnel, Great Southern Railway. Found by P. F. Adams, Esq., Surveyor General.

MESOZOIC ?

554.	Pecopteris ?	Clarence River.
555.	Do.	do.
556.	Do.	do.
557.	Do.	do.

CAINOZOIC—*Lower Miocene.* (*Plant beds.*)

564.	Miocene Tertiary plants.	County of King.
565.	Do. do.	do.
566.	Do. do.	do.
567.	Do. do.	do.
568.	Do. do.	Newstead, near Inverell.
569.	Do. do.	do. do.
570.	Do. do.	do. do.
571.	Do. do.	do. do.
572.	Do. do.	do. do.
573.	Do. do.	Clarence District.
574.	Do. do.	do.
575.	Do. do.	do.
576.	Do. do.	do.
577.	Do. do.	do.
578.	Do. do.	do.
579.	Do. do.	do.

CAINOZOIC—*Pliocene.*

580.	Pliocene Tertiary plants.	Gulgong.
581.	Do. do.	do.
582.	Do. do.	do.
583.	Do. do.	do.
584.	Do. do.	do.
585.	Do. do.	do.
586.	Do. do.	do.
587.	Do. do.	do.
588.	Do. do.	do.
589.	Do. do.	do.
590.	Do. do.	do.
591.	Do. do.	do.
592.	Do. do.	do.
593.	Do. do.	do.
594.	Spondylostrobus Smythii.	Fossil fruit, found at a depth of 175 feet. Home Rule Lead.

CAINOZOIC—*Pleistocene and Recent.*

595. Bone 16 feet below surface. Castlereagh River, from Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
596. Molar Teeth of Wombat. Wellington Caves.
597. Portion of Canine Teeth, *Canis Dingo.* Wellington Caves.
598. Molar Teeth, *Macropus.* Wellington Caves.
599. Bone of Wombat, *Phascolomys* Wellington Caves.
600. Dorsal vertebra of Wallaby, *Halmaturus.* Wellington Caves.
601. Molar Tooth of Wallaby, *Halmaturus.* Wellington Caves.
602. Upper and Lower Canine teeth of Tasmanian Devil, *Sarcophilus ursinus.* Wellington Caves.
603. Left ramus lower jaw, *Bettongia.* Wellington Caves.
604. Molar tooth of Tasmanian Devil, *Sarcophilus ursinus.* Wellington Caves.
605. Three Molar Teeth of Kangaroo Rat, *Bettongia.* Wellington Caves.
606. Bones of Opossum, *Phalangista vulpina.* Bone Cave, near Mount Lambie.
607. Bones of Native Cat, *Dasyurus.* Bone Cave, near Mount Lambie.
608. Bones of Kangaroo, *Macropus.* M'Intyre's Cave, near Mount Lambie.
609. Mogo, or Stone Tomahawk, found 14 feet below surface at Bodalla, from Mr. T. S. Mort.
610. Mogo or Stone Tomahawk. Bodalla, from Mr. T. S. Mort.
611. Mogo or Stone Tomahawk. Western District, from Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
612. Mogo or Stone Tomahawk. Western District, from Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
613. Mogo or Stone Tomahawk. Western District, from Mr. T. Brown, M.L.A.
614. Sandstone bored by Shell-fish. Newcastle Harbour.
615. Atlas Vertebra of *Diprotodon Australis* (Owen) Bennettii (Krefft). New South Wales.
616. Portion of right lower jaw of *Diprotodon Australis.* New South Wales.
617. Portlon of right lower jaw of *Diprotodon Australis.* do.
618. Upper incisors of a large *Diprotodon*, probably from Queensland.
619. Lower jaw of *Thylacoleo* (restored from a right and left of two animals), from Wellington Caves.
620. Portions of lower jaws of *Thylacoleo* from Wellington Caves.
621. Portion of right lower jaw of gigantic Wombat, New South Wales.
622. Portion of Ulna, a gigantic Wombat, New South Wales.
623. Humerus of Wombat, New South Wales.

SAMPLES OF AURIFEROUS QUARTZ TAILINGS, *from several of the Gold Fields of New South Wales.*

638. Auriferous Quartz Tailings. Hill End.
639. Do. Belmore.

640.	Auriferous Quartz Tailings.	Hill End.
641.	Do.	(Burnt.) Spring Creek, near Braidwood.
642.	Do.	Solferino.
643.	Do.	Big Hill, Major's Creek, near Braidwood.
644.	Do.	King of the West, Trunkey.
645.	Do.	Enterprise Battery, Gunglebung, Solferino
646.	Do.	Oberon.
647.	Do.	Williams's Battery, Adelong.
648.	Do.	Braidwood.
649.	Do.	Hill End.
650.	Do.	Mathison's Engine, Grenfell.
651.	Do.	Tumberumba.
652.	Do.	Nerrimunga, County of Argyle.
653.	Do.	Trunkey.
654.	Do.	Clear Creek.
655.	Do.	Hill End.
656.	Do.	(With Pyrites.) Tuena.
657.	Do.	(Calcined.) Tuena.
658.	Do.	Mathison's Lead, Forbes.
659.	Do.	Nundle, County of Parry.
660.	Do.	Trunkey.
661.	Do.	Lombardy Reef, Solferino.
662.	Do.	(With Pyrites.) Fagan Beatach Reef, Oberon.
663.	Do.	Belmore.
664.	Do.	Burn's Machine, Wiseman's Creek, Oberon.
665.	Do.	Britannia Reef, Forbes.
666.	Do.	Nerrimunga, County of Argyle.
667.	Do.	Victoria Mill, Grenfell.
668.	Do.	South Lead, Forbes.
669.	Do.	Slee's Engine, Grenfell.
670.	Do.	Clear Creek.
671.	Do.	(Calcined.) Hargraves.
672.	Do.	Nundle, County of Parry.
673.	Do.	Tumberumba.
674.	Do.	Kirkpatrick's Engine, Grenfell.
675.	Do.	Consol's Engine, Grenfell.
676.	Do.	Vaughan's Engine, Grenfell.
677.	Do.	Adelong.
678.	Do.	Whalan's Machine, Oberon.
679.	Do.	Tuena.
680.	Do.	South Lead, Forbes.

SAMPLES OF STANNIFEROUS WASH-TAILINGS.

681. Stanniferous-wash Tailings. O'Daly's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
682. Do. Great Britain Tin Mine, Vegetable Creek.
683. Do. Speare's & Moore's Tin Mine, do.
684. Do. Great Britain Tin Mine, do.
685. Do. Little Britain Tin Mine, do.
686. Do. Baal Gammon Tin Mine, do.
687. Do. Campbell's Tin Mine, do.
688. Kerosene Shale, from the Mine of Mr. J. de V. Lamb and Mr. J. Brown, Joadja Creek, Berrima.
689. Kerosene Shale. American Creek, Wollongong (showing impressions of *Glossopteris*).
690. Do. do. do. do.
691. Fireclay. Lithgow Valley Iron Company, Eskbank.

2.—EXHIBITED BY NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSIONERS.

LODE TIN (411 specimens) from a lode in Euritic Granite at Bolitho Tin Mine, Cope's Creek, New England, New South Wales.

3.—COLLECTION OF MINERALS exhibited by Arthur Dewhurst, Government District Surveyor, Tamworth, New South Wales.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Remarks.
1	Lode tin	MacDonald's Reef, "Glen"	A reef apparently of great extent—copper indications.
2	"	"Glen"	Outcrop.
3	"	"	
4	"	"	
5	"	MacDonald's Reef	
6	"	Near Bendemeer	A large supply here, Watson's Creek.
7	"	Cope's Creek	
8	"	Banca Reef, "Glen"	
9	Topaz	" "	
10	Lode tin	Cope's Creek	
11	"	"	
12	Lode tin in decomposed eurite.	Inverell	
13	Lode tin in greisen	"	
14	Lode tin in quartz crystal	"	
15	Lode tin in greisen	"	
16	" "	Bendemeer	
17	" "	Cope's Creek	
18	Box of specimens	Counties of Gough and Hardinge.	Stream tin found in pipeclay, Vegetable Creek, in immense quantities.
19	Stream tin	" "	
20	"	" "	
21	"	" "	
22	"	" "	
23	"	" "	
24	"	" "	
25	"	Bundarra	
26	"	"	
27	"	"	
28	"	"	
29	"	Cope's Creek	
30	"	"	
31	"	"	
32	"	"	
33	"	Near Dundee	
34	"	"	
35	"	"	
36	"	"	
37	"	"	
38	"	"	
39	"	"	
40	"	Near Queensland	
41	"	Inverell	
42	Wash and sand	Bingera	
43	Diamond mines	"	
44	"	"	
45	Mica	New England	
46	Diamond sand	Bingera	
47	Deposit from mud wells	Lower Namoi	Found in dense scrub; of a blue colour like Roman cement till exposed and dried (see description), covering the surface of open plains in the scrub.*
48	"	"	
49	Soda	"	
50	Tin crystals and quartz	"Glen"	
51	" "	"	

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* "Mud Wells" in the great Namoi scrub—These appear to be circular quicksands, diameter about 9 feet, depth over 30 feet, but not fathomed. The material is of the consistency of cement mixed for grouting, and is of a blue colour. The surface is invariably covered with a crust of fine gravel about 1 inch thick. They are always met with on the small circular plains (open) found here and there in the scrub, and these plains are more or less covered (some completely) with carb. of soda to a depth of about 1 inch, presenting the appearance of snow.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Remarks.
52	Argentiferous galena	Isis Silver-mine, near Murrurundi.	An immense supply.
53	,,	,, ,,	,,
54	,,	,, ,,	,,
55	,,	,, ,,	,,
56	,,	,, ,,	,,
57	Mispickel	M'Donald's Reef	
58	Galena	Dundee	In immense blocks.
59	Mispickel	,,	
60	Lode tin	Shannon River	
61	Garnet	Attunga	
62	Tin	Ranger's Valley	
63	Limonite	Bingera	
64	Quartz pebble		
65	Rough topaz crystal		
66	Hæmatite	Barraba	Large quantities.
67	Washdirt	Bingera Diamond Field	Near Bingera.
68	Goethite	Peel R. Co. Estate	Tamworth.
69	Mica and felspar	"Glen"	
70	Green-earth and zeolite	Wallabadah	
71	Copper (Malachite)	Peak Downs	
72	Idocrase		
73	Chrome iron	Barraba	In quantity.
74	Poor copper ore	Wallabadah	
75	Epidote		
76	Calc spar	Gunnedah	
77	Lode tin	Dundee	
78	Galena	Dundee	Large blocks.
79	Washdirt	Bingera Diamond Field	
80	Blende		
81	Limonite nodule	Bingera	Broken, abundant.
82	Zeolite in basalt	Bando Plains	Volcanic country, large plains, and conical hills.
83	Copper pyrites	Barraba	
84	Gold	,,	
85	Hornblende	Bendemeer	
86	Mica and felspar	"Glen"	
87	Cave gum	Gunnedah	Found deposited in caves in mountain ranges.
88	Poor copper ore	Wallabadah	
89	Felspar and quartz	"Glen"	
90	Sulphuret of antimony	Nundle	In large masses.
91	Gossan	M'Donald Reef	
92	Calcite	Gunnedah	
93	,,	,,	
94	,,	,,	
95	Sulphide of copper		
96	Marble	Wallabadah	Inexhaustible.
97	Idocrase		
98	Mispickel		
99	Topazes, fractured	Dundee	
100	Iron pyrites		
101	Iron pyrites in black slate		
102	Augite	Barraba	
103	Pitchstone and magnetic iron.	Peel River Co.	
104	Quartz pebble	Oban	
105	Gold	Barraba	
106	,,	,,	
107	Road metal	Murrurundi	Used as metal on Gt. N. Road.
108	Lepidodendron		
109	,,		
110	Ironstone	Oban	Poor.
111	Molybdenite, obsidian, &c.	,,	
112	Augite	Barraba	

No.	Name.	Locality.	Remarks.
113	iron	Peel River Co.	
114	Hornblende		
115	Pyromorphite & Hæmatite		
116	Copper (malachite)	Peak Downs	
117	Tinstone	Cope's Creek	
118	Carbonates of copper	Barraba	
119	Chalcedony	Gunnedah	
120	Stilbite	"	
121	Wolfram	"Glen"	
122	Kerosene shale	Murrurundi	Abundance within ten miles.
123	Chrome iron	Barraba	
124	Magnesite	"	Masses.
125	Lode tin	"Glen"	
126	Petrified wood	Gunnedah	
127	Wolfram	"Glen"	
128	Sandstones	Gunnedah	
129	Topaz	"Glen"	
130	"	"	
129a	Malachite	Barraba	
130a	Lower carboniferous fossils	Great Northern Railway, Murrurundi.	
131	Garnet and tin	Attunga	
132	Schorl	Bendemeer	
133	Carbonate lead and copper		
134	Diamond drift	Bingera	Samples of washdirt, containing gold-dust, diamonds, and stones found on the diamond workings. These minerals are got in abundance, but the want of labour bars enterprise.

4.—COLLECTION OF MINERALS from the New England District, New South Wales. Exhibited by CLEGHORN, WILLIAM, Mount John, Uralla.

1. Tourmaline and Topaz, Quartz and Felspar, Oban and Balala.
1*a*. Tourmaline, large crystals, Oban and Balala.
1*b*. Quartz and Felspar, Oban and Balala.
2. Antimony, Hernine.
3. Limestone, 2 samples, Manilla and Cunderang.
4. Calcite, 1 sample, Manilla.
5. Serpentine, 3 samples, Ironbarks.
6. White Clay, 2 samples, Rocky River.
7. Titaniferous Iron, 1 sample, Rocky River.
8. Smoky Quartz Crystals, 2 samples, Oban.
9. Auriferous Quartz, 2 samples, Manilla and Glen Morrison.
10. Chromate of Iron, 1 sample, Ironbark.
11. Manganese and Rose Quartz, 3 samples, Hall's Creek, Moonby Range.
12. Iron Ore (Brown Hæmatite), 1 sample, Rocky River.
13. Lode Tin, 6 samples, Simonis's Lode, Cope's Creek; Giant's Den, Bendemeer, Grampian Hills, and Tent Hill.

14. Stream Tin, 16 samples, Cope's Creek, Gwydir River, Emu Vale, Auburn Vale, Giant's Den, Bendemeer; Hall Bros. & Co., Vegetable Creek and Grampian Hills; Little Plant Mine, Vegetable Creek.
15. Tin in Granite, 1 sample, Newstead.
16. Tin in Tourmaline, 1 sample, Giant's Den, Bendemeer.
17. Mispickel and Tinstone, 1 sample, Newstead.
18. Wolfram, 1 sample, Newstead.
19. Epidote, 1 sample, Manilla.
20. Chalcedony, 2 samples, Newstead and Walcha.
21. Topaz, 4 samples, Oban.
22. Hornblende in Quartz, 1 sample, Cope's Creek.
23. Orthoclase and Quartz, 1 sample, Oban.
24. Zircons, Rocky River.
25. Magnetic Iron, Rocky River.
26. Diamonds, 5 samples, Gwydir River.
27. Volcanic Bombs, 5 samples, Rocky River.
28. Sapphires, Oban and Newstead.
29. Auriferous Calc Spar, 1 sample, Crow Mountains.
30. Alluvial Gold, 1 sample, Rocky River.
31. Granite, 3 samples, Rocky River and Oban.
32. Indurated Quartzite, 1 sample, Rocky River.
33. Copper Ore, 1 sample, Winterbourne.

5.—Collection of Minerals from Richmond River, Exhibited by Wilson, W., Monaltrie, Richmond River:—

No. 1. Twelve specimens of Mammillated Chalcedony.
2. Two specimens of Stalactitic Chalcedony.
3. Numerous specimens of Chalcedonic Geodes from amygdaloidal trap.
4. Red Chalcedony.
5. Numerous specimens of Weathered Agates showing concretionary structure.
6. Numerous specimens of Agates lined with quartz crystals.
7. Agates lined with blue quartz crystals.
8. Jasper, Wood-opal, Chalcedony.
9. Calcite.
10. Twenty Aboriginals' implements—Stone hatchets, in various stages of manufacture and wear, composed of indurated sandstone, conglomerate, slate, trachyte, and basalt.
11. Siliceous Deposit.
12. Silicified Wood.
13. Large Chalcedonic Geode.

6.—COLLECTION OF MINERALS, exhibited by McCULLUM, ARGYLE, Good Hope, near Yass :—

1. Red Oxide and Green Carbonate of Copper, from Good Hope.
2. Blue Carbonate Copper, from Woolgarloo, near Yass.
3. Blue Carbonate Copper, from Woolgarloo, near Yass.
4. Galena, from Derringullen Creek.
5. Galena, with Fluor Spar, from Woolgarloo, near Yass.
6. Galena, from Mylora.
7. Galena, from Humewood.
8. Massive Granular Magnetite, from Bogolong.
9. Crystallized Calcite, from near Yass.

7.—SAMPLES OF AURIFEROUS CHLORITE SCHIST, containing Magnetite and Specular Iron Ore, from Mount Lambie. COULTER, MR.

8.—SAMPLES of IRON ORE from Gosford, Brisbane Water. Exhibited by FOUNTAIN, JOHN.

1. Samples of red earthy Iron Ore.
2. Samples of coarsely pisolitic Iron Ore.
3. Sample of massive brown Iron Ore.

9.—AURIFEROUS QUARTZ. Exhibited by STEUART, SEYMOUR C., Adelong.

1. Two large specimens of Auriferous Quartz containing iron pyrites.
2. Two large specimens of Auriferous Quartz containing iron pyrites.

10.—FOSSILS AND MINERALS. Exhibited by KING, PHILIP G., Goonoo Goonoo.

1. Lepidodendron, lower carboniferous fossil plant, Goonoo Goonoo, New South Wales.
2. Four specimens of Sulphide of Antimony, Goonoo Goonoo, New South Wales.

11.—COLLECTION of TIN ORES, from New England, New South Wales. BUTCHART, J. H., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.

29 bags and 2 iron drums Cassiterite (some of the samples being large specimens of *Wood Tin*), from the "Deep-sinkers" Tin Mine, New England.

5 bags Cassiterite, from the "Butchart" Tin Mine.

18 glass jars, containing samples of Tin Ore, as per list.

The ore branded "Deep-sinkers" is from a property of about 300 acres, situated at about the highest point of the Dividing Range of the Colony, at the Gulf, in the New England District. The ore of this description is formed in irregular leads or patches, at from 1 to 6 feet from the surface. There also is a lode in granite casing upon the property, which at present is only partially opened, and shows from 3 to 7 inches of ore, assaying about 72 per cent. of pure tin. Alluvial ore also exists, at depths varying from 10 to 20 feet from the surface, in a gravel wash of from 1 to 3 feet in thickness.

The ore branded "The Butchart" is from a property of about 200 acres, situated on the mountain ranges in the vicinity of Cope's Creek, in the district of New England.

Upon this property is a reef averaging about 6 inches. It has been opened to about 30 feet by a perpendicular shaft, the lode or reef gradually widening to about 8 inches at the bottom; the ore assaying 74 to 75 per cent. of pure tin.

The glass jars are numbered 1 to 18, and contain specimens from the several tin-bearing districts of this Colony.

No. 1. From a tributary of Cope's Creek.
2. „ Wylie Creek, near the Border of Queensland.
3. „ wash in which No. 2 is found.
4. Deep-sinkers. Alluvial at the Gulf.
5. Jupiter Tin Mine, near Bundarra, Inverell District.
6. Wash in which No. 5 is found.
7. Vegetable Creek.
8. Wash in which No. 7 is found.
9. Pine Ridge, on slopes and gullies in the mountain.
10. Pine Ridge, top of mountain.
11. Borthwick Ponds, district of New England, near Inverell.
12. Ponds' Gullies, do. do. do.
13. Same district. Found in pipeclay, at from 40 to 50 feet from the surface.
14. Giant's Den, near Bendemeer, the southernmost portion of New England.
15. Same locality.
16. Cope's Creek proper.
17. The alluvial on the Butchart Tin Mine.
18. The Inverell Tin Mine, adjoining the Butchart.

12.—IRON ORE. From Lithgow. THE LITHGOW VALLEY IRON AND COAL CO.

13.—AURIFEROUS QUARTZ and Wash-dirt, showing gold freely. 3,000 tons crushed per month, yield averaging 2¼ dwts. of gold per ton, from Brown's Creek Gold Mining Co., Blayney, New South Wales. CURTIS, T. J., Engineer and Manager.

Class 101.

MINERAL COMBUSTIBLES—COAL, SEMI-BITUMINOUS AND BITUMINOUS.

14.—DEPARTMENT OF MINES, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA. Sections and samples of Coal from the four principal Coal Seams worked in the Northern, Southern, Western, and Hunter River Coal Fields. Samples of *Kerosene Shale* or Petroleum Oil Coal. Coke.

739. Section of Coal Seam worked in the Northern Coal Field.
740. Do. Western Coal Field.
741. Do. Southern Coal Field.
742. Do. Hunter River Coal Field.
743. Blocks of Coal from the Northern Coal Field.
744. Do. Western Coal Field.
745. Do. Southern Coal Field.
746. Do. Hunter River Coal Field.

747. "*Kerosene Shale*," Petroleum Oil Coal. From the New South Wales Shale and Oil Company's Mine, Hartley Vale.

688. "*Kerosene Shale*" Petroleum Oil Coal. From the Mine of Mr. J. De V. Lamb and Mr. J. Brown, Joadja Creek, Berrima.

689. }
690. } "*Kerosene Shale*." From America Creek, near Wollongong (showing impressions of *Glossopteris*).

748. Coke. From J. Fletcher, Manager of the Co-operative Mine, Newcastle District.

MINERAL COMBUSTIBLES.

15.—Kerosene Shale. The New South Wales Shale and Oil Co., 3, Hunter-street, Sydney.

16.—Kerosene Shale, from Murrurundi. Towns, R., & Co., Sydney.

17.—Coal, from Lithgow. The Lithgow Valley Iron and Coal Company.

Class 102.

MARBLES, SLATES, BUILDING STONES, ETC.

18.—Department of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Samples of Marble (polished and rough).

624. Marble. Wallerawang Limestone Reserve, near Wallerawang.
625. Marble. Do. do.
626. Marble. Do. do.
627. Marble. Do. do.
628. Marble. Do. do.
629. Marble. Do. do.
630. Marble. Cow Flat.
631. Marble. Do.
632. Marble. Do.
633. Marble. Marulan.
634. Marble. Do.
635. Marble. Do.
636. Marble. Do.
637. Marble. Terrabandra, near Tumut.

19.—Sandstone, Block of fine-grained, from West Maitland. Browne, Thomas, Bishop's Bridge.

20.—Sandstone, Block of, from Pyrmont Quarry. Specimen of the ordinary building stone used in Sydney. Macready Bros.

21.—Sandstone. Two blocks. Young, John, Contractor, Sydney.

22.—SLATE (surface specimen), from a slate quarry near Goulburn. The slate rises on edge from the bed of the creek, and crops out of spurs of the mountains almost perpendicularly 300 feet high, easy to quarry, in any size, and of various colours. DOUGLASS, W., 434, George-street, Sydney.

23.—GRANITE. One block, from Moruya. YOUNG, JOHN, Contractor, Sydney.

24.—MARBLE, Two blocks, veined and light-coloured, from Cow Flat. YOUNG, JOHN, Contractor, Sydney.

25.—MARBLE, black. From Bungonia. YOUNG, JOHN, Contractor, Sydney.

26.—MARBLE, dark mottled. From Marulan. Do.

27.—MARBLE, dove-colour. From Marulan. Do.

Class 104.

CLAYS, KAOLIN, SILEX, AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR MANUFACTURE OF PORCELAIN, GLASS, BRICKS, TERRA COTTA, ETC.

28.—DEPARTMENT OF MINES, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.
691. Specimen of Fireclay from Upper Coal Measures, Lithgow Valley Iron Company's Mine, Eskbank.

29.—KAOLIN. MACINTOSH & OAKES, Bathurst.

30.—KAOLIN. WARDEN, DAVID, Ulladulla.

Class 107.

SALINE AND ALKALINE EFFLORESCENCES, &c.

31.—BROWN, THOMAS, Member of the Legislative Assembly, New South Wales. Samples of Alum and Magnesian Salts, from Caverns in Coal Measures Rocks, Cullen Bullen, Turon District.

Class 110.

PRECIOUS METALS.

32.—GOLD TROPHY, bearing the following inscription:—"This model represents the quantity of gold obtained in New South Wales, from 1851 to 1874. Weight, 8,205,232·598 ounces. Value, £30,536,246 10s. 6d."

DEPARTMENT OF MINES, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

32 A.—SAMPLES OF GOLD characteristic of the Gold Fields of New South Wales, and assayed at the Royal Mint, Sydney.

No.	Locality.	Description of Gold.	Weight of Sample.	Loss in melting per cent.	Gold and Silver in 1,000 parts, after melting.		Value per oz., after melting, at £3 17s. 10½d., Standard.		
	WESTERN DISTRICT.		Ozs.		Gold.	Silver.	£	s.	d.
692	Sofala	In fine scales, and coarse plates and grains	2·50	1·54	923·0	72	3	18	9½
693	Bathurst	Fine scales and coarse grains, with some spongy and stringy	2·00	2·00	923·5	71	3	18	10
694	,,	Fine scales, plates, and coarse grains	2·00	1·47	918·0	76	3	18	4½
695	Hargraves	Fine dust and coarse grains	2·00	2·23	920·5	70	3	18	6½
696	,,	Scaly with some grains	2·00	1·15	961·0	33	4	1	9½
697	Tambaroora	Fine and coarse scaly and grains	2·00	1·31	940·0	54	4	0	1
698	,,	Fine scales and grains	2·00	1·55	943·5	50	4	0	5
699	,,	Reef gold; reticulated	2·00	2·77	944·5	51	4	0	6
700	,,	Coarse waterworn grains or nuggets	2·53	2·00	935·5	54	3	19	8½
701	Hill End	Fine dust and coarse grains	2·00	2·47	945·5	47	4	0	7
702	,,	Scaly, with coarse spongy grains	2·00	1·41	945·5	50	4	0	7
703	,,	Fine scales and coarse crystalline gold	2·00	2·18	947·0	47	4	0	8½
704	,,	Scaly and coarse filiform gold	2·00	1·97	942·5	49	4	0	4
705	Mudgee	Fine scales and coarse grains	2·50	1·93	941·0	56	4	0	2½
706	,,	Coarse grains with some scales...	2·00	2·04	926·0	68	3	19	0
707	,,	Fine and coarse scales	2·00	1·77	937·0	58	3	19	10½
708	Gulgong	Coarse spongy grains and some scales	2·00	1·78	938·0	58	3	19	11½
709	,,	Dust and coarse scales	2·00	1·78	916·5	79	3	18	3
710	,,	Coarse pieces—filiform and spongy	2·00	1·78	925·0	70	3	18	11
711	,,	Scaly, with some grains	2·00	1·59	946·0	48	4	0	7½
712	Carcoar	Fine scales, very porous, with some magnetic iron	2·00	10·92	878·0	119	3	15	2
713	,,	Fine and coarse filiform gold of a dark colour	2·00	2·94	960·0	36	4	1	8½
714	Orange	Scaly	2·00	2·67	943·0	51	4	0	4½
715	,,	Fine dust—"gunpowder gold"	2·00	2·53	930·5	62	3	19	4
716	Stony Creek	Scaly	2·00	1·56	942·0	54	4	0	3½

SAMPLES OF GOLD—*continued.*

No.	Locality.	Description of Gold.	Weight of Sample.	Loss in melting per cent.	Gold and Silver in 1,000 parts, after melting.		Value per oz., after melting, at £3 17s. 10½d., Standard.		
			Ozs.		Gold.	Silver.	£	s.	d.
	SOUTHERN DISTRICT.								
717	Braidwood	Plates and fine scaly	2·00	1·79	959·0	34	4	1	7½
718	Araluen	Fine dust, "gunpowder gold"	2·00	2·19	951·5	42	4	1	0½
719	Adelong	Fine scaly and coarse filiform	2·00	2·63	944·0	52	4	0	5½
720	,,	Scaly	2·00	1·27	941·0	53	4	0	2
721	,,	Coarse filiform with some scaly	2·50	1·69	946·0	50	4	0	7½
722	Tumut	Fine and coarse, some very spongy	2·00	6·28	927·5	70	3	19	1½
723	Young	Scaly dust gold	2·00	2·39	957·0	36	4	1	5½
724	,,	Fine dust, "gunpowder gold"	2·00	1·52	943·0	49	4	0	4½
725	Nerrigundah	Strings, scales, and plates	2·50	1·64	980·5	15	4	3	4½
726	Kiandra	Scales and plates with some grains and threads	2 00	3·15	927·0	63	3	19	1
727	Goulburn	Coarse grains and reticulated	2·00	6·37	975·0	22	4	2	11½
728	Bombala	Very fine scaly dust, "gunpowder gold"	2·00	2·63	963·0	34	4	1	11½
729	Cooma	Filiform crystalline and some scaly	2·00	3·17	933·0	56	3	19	11½
730	,,	Filiform crystalline and some scaly	2·00	4·22	924·0	70	3	18	10
	NORTHERN DISTRICT.								
731	Nundle	Fine scaly and coarse filiform	2·00	3·33	919·5	73	3	18	6
732	,,	Scales, plates, and coarse filiform; of a brownish colour ...	2·00	3·28	902·5	90	3	17	1½
733	Tamworth	Spongy, filiform, and crystalline, some with a little quartz attached.	2·00	3·28	912·0	83	3	17	10½
734	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	2·00	3·31	914·0	80	3	18	0½
735	,,	Fine dust and shotty grains	2·00	3·31	899·5	93	3	16	10½
736	Armidale	Scales with some threads	2·00	3·30	948·0	44	4	0	9
737	,,	Fine scales	2·00	1·91	888·5	105	3	16	0

Class 111.

IRON AND STEEL IN THE PIG, ETC.

33.—Department of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

J 360. Pig Iron. From the Lithgow Valley Iron Company's Works, Esk Bank.

Class 112.

COPPER, IN INGOTS, BARS, ETC.

34.—Copper. 71 Ingots. N.S.W. Commissioners.

Class 113.

TIN, LEAD, AND OTHER METALS—THE RESULT OF EXTRACTIVE PROCESSES.

35.—Tin refined in Ingots. One ton. Moore & Co., Sydney.

36.—Tin. One ingot. Vegetable Creek Co.

37.—Tin. Twenty ingots.
123 bars.
Two bags grain tin.
} N.S.W. Commissioners.

Class 121.

MODELS OF MINES, OF VEINS, ETC.

38.—Model of Shaft of Vegetable Creek Tin Mine.
Tin Ore. Twelve specimens, from do.
Specimens of Washdirt taken from depth of 52 feet.
Report, Plan, and Photographs. Cadell, Alfred, C.E.

DEPARTMENT II.—MANUFACTURES.

MANUFACTURES.

Class 200.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

39.—EXTRACT OF SMILAX GLYCYPHYLLA, or Australian Sarsaparilla. } READ, R. B., M.R.C.S., Randwick.
LEAVES do. do.

SMILAX GLYCYPHYLLA: or, AUSTRALIAN SARSAPARILLA.
(*Nat. Order Smilaceæ.*)

THIS plant abounds on the east coast of New South Wales, in damp and shady places on sandy soils.

From the fresh leaves is obtained a decoction or extract similar in medicinal properties, viz., alterative and tonic, but far more agreeable to the taste to that yielded by the roots of *Smilax officinalis*, or Jamaica sarsaparilla.

The cost of production is only that of the labour for collecting the plant, and the fuel (found on the spot) for evaporating the water used to the consistence required.

The value of the liquid extract is about six shillings (6s.) per lb.

About 11 lbs. of leaves in 3 gallons of water will produce 1 lb. of liquid extract similar to the larger sample sent herewith, which was prepared in the winter. In summer, from the same quantity of leaves, the yield would probably be higher.

The smaller sample was prepared 3½ years ago, since when it has been exposed to severe atmospheric changes which have not had any injurious effect upon it.

Accompanying is a bottle containing berries of the plant and some bundles of the plant.

REGINALD BLIGH READ,
M.R.C.S., Eng., and M. & L.A.S., Lon.,
Randwick, near Sydney, N.S.W.

6 Aug., 1875.

40.—AERATED WATERS AND CORDIALS. BARRETT & Co., Sydney.

YEAST POWDERS AND BAKING POWDERS.

41.—BAKING POWDERS (HUNT'S), for making bread, pastry, and puddings light and wholesome. HUNT & Co., A. M., Goulburn.

42.—BAKING POWDERS.
CUSTARD POWDERS.
EGG POWDERS.
BUTTER POWDERS. } GILROY & HURST, Newtown Road.

Class 201.

OILS, SOAPS, CANDLES, STEARINE, AND DETERGENT PREPARATIONS.

43.—Excelsior New Dry Soap, for washing clothes, china, paint, earthenware, plate, &c., &c. Soap powders, potash, soda, &c., must on no account be used with the New Dry Soap. Great saving secured in labour, time, and material, without injury to the fabrics or hands. Swain & Co., Parramatta.

44.—Comet Kerosene Oil, &c. The New South Wales Shale and Oil Company.

45.—Stearine Candles. Manufactured by Robertson & Co., Sydney. Exhibited by New South Wales Commissioners.

46.—Soap, common yellow. Manufactured. Layton, Fred., Grafton, Clarence River.

47.—Candles, Mould. Manufactured. Layton, Fred., Grafton, Clarence River.

Class 202.

PAINTS, PIGMENTS, VARNISHES, DYES, &c.

48.—Paints. 1 case. Underwood, Thos., Paddington.

49.—Paint Pigment. 1 case. Underwood, Thos., Paddington.

50.—Indigo. 1 show glass. Grown and prepared by Hoff, M. Camille, Nakutakina, New Caledonia.

51.—Silks, Wools, and Linen, dyed with extracts from plants growing on the Macleay River. Rudder, E. W., Kempsey.

CERAMIC-WARE, POTTERY, PORCELAIN, ETC.

Class 210.

EARTHENWARE, STONEWARE, ETC.

52.—
2 Bread Pans.
4 Squat Jars, with Covers.
2 Churns.
2 Spirit Kegs.
5 Bung Jars.
3 Bottles.
2 Poultry Fountains.
1 Pitcher and Measure Mug.
1 Funnel Spittoon and Pipkin.
1 Dozen Bottles, various shapes.
1 Set Gallipots.
1 Mortar and Pestle.

Manufactured by Baldock & Co.
Exhibited by N.S.W. Commissioners.

FURNITURE AND OBJECTS OF GENERAL USE IN CONSTRUCTION AND IN DWELLINGS.

Class 219.

MIRRORS, STAINED AND ENAMELLED GLASS, WINDOW GLASS, ETC.

53.—Stained Glass Staircase Window, subject "Captain Cook." Lyons, Cottier, & Co., Pitt-street, Sydney.

Class 227.

MANUFACTURED PARTS OF BUILDINGS, SASHES, DOORS, MANTLES, ETC.

54.— Window Sashes, cedar.
Outside Hall Door.
Inside Four-panel Door.
Drapery Panel Door.
French Casements.
Set of Cedar Table Legs.
Hudson Brothers, Steam Joinery Mills, Sydney.

YARNS AND WOVEN GOODS OF VEGETABLE OR MINERAL MATERIAL.

Class 229.

COARSE FABRICS OF GRASS, RATTAN, COCOA-NUT, AND BARK.

55.—Mats and Matting, made of cocoa-fibre yarn, manufactured by Aborigines of New South Wales and Frazer's Island, they having learned the trade in Darlinghurst Gaol. Read, John Cecil, Darlinghurst, Sydney.

WOVEN AND FELTED GOODS OF WOOL AND MIXTURES OF WOOL.

Class 235.

CARD WOOL FABRICS, YARNS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, ETC.

56. { 27 Pieces Colonial Tweeds
19 do. do. }
57.—6 Plaids.
58.—11 Shawls.
} Manufactured by J. Vicars, Sydney.
Exhibited by N. S. W. Commissioners.

Class 254.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, WALKING CANES AND SMALL OBJECTS OF DRESS OR ADORNMENT, TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

59.—Wool Flowers, copied from Australian native flowers. Mrs. Midgley, Unwin's Bridge, Cook's River.

CLOTHING, JEWELLERY AND ORNAMENTS, TRAVELLING EQUIPMENTS.

Class 256.

FURS.

60. {
2 Stuffed Platypus (*Ornithorhyncus paradoxus*), male and female.
1 Travelling Rug of tanned Platypus skins.
1 Set of Collaret and Cuffs of do.
Exhibited by P. A. Jennings, Karoola, St. Mark's, Sydney.

61.—Furs and Skins of Opossum, Platypus, Wallaby, and Kangaroo, all procured in the Clarence District. Tanned and exhibited by Layton, Fred., Grafton.

62.—Wallaby Skin Rug. New South Wales Commissioners.

PETROGALE PENNICILATA (*Gray*), or ROCK WALLABY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Fur long; general colour deep purplish grey; line of the throat and chest white; sides of the body sooty-brown; abdomen brown or yellowish; cheek mark, greyish white; tail long and brushy, clothed with long coarse hairs, except on the base, where they resemble that of the body; feet black, or nearly so; the nails of the centre and outer toe short and blunt, scarcely projecting beyond the beautifully adapted pad of the foot.

These agile creatures are generally found in mountainous countries, selecting the rocky and broken precipices, with an aspect towards the rising sun, where the jumbled masses of conglomerate afford them shelter, both in their caverns and under their shelves by day, as well as security from the native dog and wedge-tailed eagle.

It is wonderful with what exactness they can bound from side to side of a high cleft and reach its summit with apparent ease, or with what precision they can ascend and descend steep inclines of rough rock, or light upon narrow ledges where one would scarce think it possible to obtain a footing. Amongst these rocks may be observed their well-beaten paths, by which, at night, they reach the plateaux or summit of the mountain in search of grass and herbs, and the leaves of the Eucalyptus, of which they are also fond.

This *Petrogale* (or Rock Wallaby) is both nocturnal and gregarious, and may be found in their favourite haunts in great numbers; naturally shy and timid, and rarely roaming far from those places which at once afford a retreat and security.

On the mountains of Monaro and near the banks of the Murrumbidgee they are found in profusion; and at Bathurst, the Turon, the Hawkesbury and its ranges, right away to Jerry's Plains, and at Liverpool Plains ranges they are to be found. The young are easily reared, and readily tamed, but as they grow old, become vicious and spiteful; as an instance, a female once taken from the pouch, very young, was carefully and successfully reared, and at two years old a male of the same genus was placed with it, which (like a dog) it instantly seized with its mouth and its claws and together with its hind feet soon despatched it. Six months afterwards a similar experiment was tried and with the same result, although it had lived in perfect harmony for the time with a large mountain kangaroo (*Macropus robustus*).

The flesh of these animals as an article of food cannot be surpassed,—it is white, tender, and juicy, and something like, but better than, hare in good season; the skin is clothed with long soft hair, and when judiciously cured and squared, are made into very excellent bed-covers and rugs, and probably may hereafter become an article much sought for.

GENUS ORNITHORHYNCHUS.

PLATYPUS ANATINUS.................. (*Shaw*)
ORNITHORHYNCHUS PARADOXUS ... (*Blumenbach*)

THIS animal was first discovered by Shaw in 1799, and by Blumenbach in 1800; the name *Platypus anatinus*, being the first published, doubtless would have been adopted had it not been previously applied to a genus of insects; therefore the name *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* of Blumenbach is universally accepted, and has reference to the bird-like snout of the animal. Locally it is more generally known as *Platypus* or Water-mole, and amongst the aborigines over an extensive part of the country as *Mulloongah*, as well as by other appellations in various tribal districts.

The length is about 17 inches, fur rather short and dense, the under fur soft, and the outer fur rather crisp to the touch; harsh and bristly on the upper part of the tail; general colour dusky brown; on upper part of the body rather dark, on the under paler, differing in shade according to sex, age, and to the season of the year; some of a silvery, others of a pink hue on the abdomen and towards the sides. The male armed with spurs on the hind legs, which at one time were believed to be poisonous, but by more recent experiments found to be innoxious.

This interesting creature has excited perhaps more attention than any other Australian mammal, both from its form and the desire to ascertain its habits and economy. Formerly, from the character and description of the skeleton described by Owen, who saw "many points of approximation to the oviparous classes," and which no doubt gave rise to the hypothesis that this animal produced eggs.

The discovery however of the mammary glands by Meckel has been confirmed, and a great amount of evidence is brought forward to prove that the *Monotremata* are allied to the *Marsupiata*, and are essentially ovo-viviparous mammals, that they bring forth living young, and these are suckled by the parent.

Nearly all the creeks and rivers of this Colony lying to the north of Adelaide, besides those of Tasmania, contain this paradoxical creature ; still, all the inquiries which have been made, and all the information of a reliable character obtained, notwithstanding, there is a great deal of doubt and uncertainty, and much hypothetical conjecture to be cleared up to the satisfaction of a great majority, who have preferred to form theories of their own. The greatest stumbling-block with these theorists is the mode in which the *Platypus* or Water-mole produces its young ; some aver, and stick to the point to the present day, that it is by eggs, and by the ordinary process of incubation, that this animal is reproduced.

Recently it was stated by a correspondent to one of the daily journals that, at certain seasons, occasionally he ate the eggs for breakfast ; and more recently still, during the early part of 1875, and through the same medium, another party asserted that he had, upon opening a *Platypus*, found one or two large eggs. I place, however, more reliance on the information received from time to time from the Aborigines, who rarely err, especially on a production of this kind, which to them would be an article of food : they aver that the *Platypus* does not lay eggs, and that it feeds its young for a considerable time after birth.

These animals live in burrows on the borders of rivers and creeks, and which have two entrances or openings, one above and the other below the water's edge. These burrows are serpentine in their course, and, according to the nature of the country, of considerable length, varying from 10 to 40 feet. During the months of from September to November these burrows have been examined, but not a vestige of an egg has been discovered, although, on several occasions the young have been found in various stages of growth, and apparently have never been in the water.

Moreover, according to Bennett (p. 122), who states that he found "loose ova in the uterine cavity" ; and further on, "I took the earliest opportunity of transmitting to my friend Professor Owen the impregnated uterus of this *Ornithorhynchus*, and of two others which I subsequently obtained."

"The young are naked at first, and differ much from the adult in the form of the beak ; this is very short in proportion, and has the margin smooth and fleshy. The tongue is proportionately large, reaching the extremity of the mouth, which is thus fitted for sucking.*

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* Waterhouse, vol. 1., p. 37.

There is also, according to Professor Owen, "a thin fold of integument surrounding the base of the mandibles, which extends the angle of the mouth, from the base of the lower jaw to equal the breadth of the base of the upper one, which must increase the facility for receiving the milk ejected from the mammary areola of the mother, and which shows no projecting nipple.

The food of the *Ornithorhynchus*, so far as has been discovered, consists of minute insects and pond snails, together with grit, collected from the banks of the stream. These animals are found at early morn or late in the afternoon, or on a dull day, whilst in search of food, swimming low with beak opened wide at the surface of the water, collecting or shovelling in whatever may be of use; at other times diving amongst the weeds, in which they can remain some six or eight minutes. Irregular in their habits either by day or by night, and issuing from their resting place as occasion may demand, or the season, time, and inclination may permit.

The eye is small and brilliant, the hearing acute, and with these senses, always on the alert whilst in the pursuit of food or exposed to danger, the slightest noise, or the sudden snapping of a stick, or waving of a bough, will cause them to dive under water, where they will remain some time, and when they return for the purpose of breathing, they do so with such extreme caution that the beak alone can be seen. Sometimes they will reach the lower entrance of their dwelling and be seen no more. Doubtless this gave rise to some of the marvellous accounts of its amphibious habits.

The term of gestation—the number of young at a birth, and how often they breed—are still matters of conjecture only; and it may be truly said that our knowledge of this paradoxical creature is incomplete.

The skins are much prized when cured, and make excellent articles for domestic comfort, in cloaks, bed-covers, muffs, wristlets, and tippets, which, with care, will last for a number of years, and when plucked of their coarser outer fur they have the appearance of pile velvet.

PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, AND STATIONERY.

Class 261.

BOOKS, BOOKBINDING, AND PRINTING.

63.—Books forwarded to the Philadelphia Exhibition from the Government Printing Office, Sydney, New South Wales:—Richards, Thos.

1 Ledger.
2 Cash Books.
1 Letter Register.
1 Mammals of Australia.
1 Orchids of Australia.
1 Snakes of Australia.

2 Industrial Progress of New South Wales.
2 Transactions of Royal Society, New South Wales.
2 Minerals and Rocks, ditto.
2 Mammalia, ditto.
1 Meteorological Results, ditto.
1 Report on Education, ditto.
12 Mines and Mineral Statistics, ditto.
4 Government Gazettes, ditto.
5 Statutes, ditto.
1 Statute Index, ditto.
4 Specifications of Patents, ditto.
1 Parliamentary Hand Book, ditto.
1 Blue Book and Statistical Register, ditto.
1 Census, ditto.
1 Reports on the Progress of Railways of New South Wales.
3 Rae's Poems, &c., New South Wales.
2 Newspapers published in New South Wales.
2 Australian Languages.

64.—Lindt's Portfolio of Australian Aborigines. New South Wales Commissioners.

65.—Greville's Post Office Directory—50 copies. New South Wales Commissioners.

66.—Australian Orchids—1st Part. Fitzgerald, R. D.

67.—Mines and Mineral Statistics—500 vols. The Honorable The Minister for Mines.

68.—Psychology—2 vols. Sutherland, Rev. G.

69.—Mineral Map and General Statistics of New South Wales. New South Wales Commissioners.

ABORIGINALS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The "mogo" or stone hatchet of the aboriginals, together with other designedly flinty chippings used as knives, and implements to incise their bodies for the purpose of embellishing themselves with cicatrized wounds, at once identify the Aborigines as a very primitive people and belonging to the stone age.

The mogo is a piece of basaltic or jasperoid rock selected from the unlimited quantities of all sizes found in the many streams which contain them, and almost fashioned for the purpose by the action of water and attrition for ages.

The best of these are selected and carried about as part of their treasures, some for general use, others for presents or barter with their neighbours or more distant tribes.

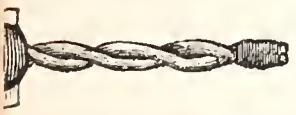
Manufacture of the Mogo.

There are districts containing isolated spots of fine compact indurated sandstone, to which the natives repair, and remain for days grinding down to an edge these rude implements, the neighbouring forests or scrubs affording ample game for their subsistence. These sharpening rocks may be seen with their well-used grooves and channels in the Upper Hunter districts, in various parts of the county of Cumberland, at Nandi on the Wallandilli, and also at Shoalhaven, and Moruya.

The sharpening having been completed they select the flowering stem of the "waratah" or native tulip, or the vine of pepperoma, or carefully split the small water-gum of the streams, and by the action of fire make them pliant; either of these are selected for the handle.*

The next process is to secure some of the resinous and brittle gum of the grass-tree (*Xanthorhœa*), which they knead and toughen also by the fire process. With this gum heated they embed the centre of the stone, and take one or two turns with the handle, already made pliant, and secure its junction with a thong of the bark of the coorajong tree, fill all that part of the handle secured round the stone with melted gum, and in a few hours it is ready for use.

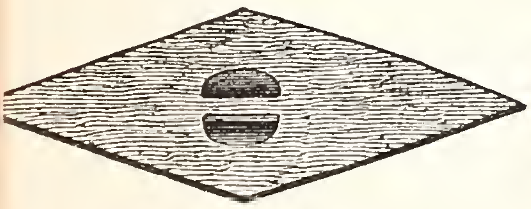
By aid of the sharpened part of this instrument, they ascend high trees, cut out the opossum, or tap the tree for honey if needed; fashion boomerangs, waddies, and other wooden implements of warfare:—



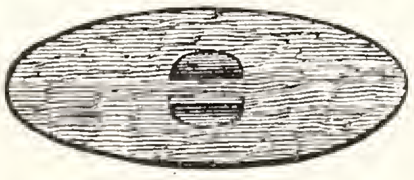
MOGO.

BOOMERANG.

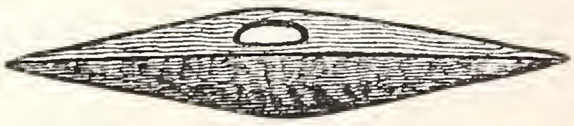
WADDY.



HEILAMAN.
(Diamond shape.)



HEILAMAN.
(Elliptical shape.)



TOWERANG.

And with the head of the mogo they will crack the bones of animals for the marrow, or use it in any rough way required; always carefully avoiding to use unnecessarily the sharpened edge. The introduction of the *iron* tomahawk has in most places superseded the *mogo*, but turning up old camping places with the plough or the spade often reveals their existence.

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* The use of the waratah for this purpose suggested itself to the smiths in the early history of the Country, who used to give the aborigines trifles for a supply of this article, to enable them to twist them round the punches and other implements whilst working heated iron.

WEAPONS FOR WAR AND HUNTING.

Class 268.

ABORIGINAL IMPLEMENTS.

70.—Native Stone Hatchets,
Heilaman or Shield, made from wood of Gigantic Nettle.
3 Boomerangs,
Dilly Bag,
Exhibited by Wilcox, J. F., Clarence River.

71.—Nulla nullas,
Clubs,
Boomerangs,
Exhibited by Brown, Thos., M.L.A., Eskbank, Bowenfels.

72.—Twenty Aboriginals' Implements. Stone Hatchets in various stages of manufacture and wear, composed of indurated Sandstone, Conglomerate, Slate, Trachyte, and Basalt.

Class 277.

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

73.—Mechanical Dentistry (1 case). Exhibited by Spencer, John, 8, Wynyard Square, Sydney.

FABRICS OF VEGETABLE OR ANIMAL MATERIALS.

Class 286.

BRUSHES.

74.—Brushware. Manufactured by Taylor, S., Sydney. Exhibited by New South Wales Commissioners.

3 millet brooms, No. 1.
1 each, handled hair broom, Nos. 2 and 3.
1 bass broom, No. 4.
2 gilt banisters, No. 5.
3 picture banisters, No. 6.
1 double banister, No. 7.
1 double banister, No. 8.
1 black Japan house duster, No. 9.
2 gilt Japan house duster, No. 10.
3 sorted gilt hearth, No. 11.
1 sorted gilt hearth. No. 12.
1 each, scrub, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
1 bass, brewers', No. 19.
1 each, boat, Nos. 20 and 21.
1 each, lye, Nos. 22 and 23.
3 sorted roach shoe, No. 24.
1 sorted roach shoe, No. 25.
1 compo. brush, No. 26.

1 each, plate, Nos. 27 and 28.
2 furniture, No. 29.
1 furniture, No. 30.
1 dish, No. 31.
1 spoke, No. 32.
1 water, No. 33.
1 horse, No. 34.
2 horse, No. 35.
2 leather, No. 36.
1 dandy, No. 37.
4 sorted flesh, No. 38.
1 billiard, No. 39.
1 each hat, Nos. 40 and 41.
1 crumb, No. 42.
1 each cloth, Nos. 43, 44, and 45.
1 case hair, No. 46.
2 Vandyke hair, No. 47.
1 large oval, No. 48.

Class 287.

ROPES, CORDAGE, LINES, ETC.

75.—6 Coils, assorted, best Manila Rope.
4 „ „ New Zealand Flax Rope.
4 doz. Lines, „ „
Exhibited by New South Wales Commissioners. Manufactured by A. Forsyth & Co., Sydney.

Class 289.

WOODEN AND BASKET WARE.

76.—2 Cradles.
1 Flower Stand.
1 Chair.
1 Perambulator.
Cane and Willow Work. R. Green, 50, Park-street, Sydney.

CARRIAGES, VEHICLES, AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 293.

PLEASURE CARRIAGES.

77.—1 Concord Buggy with Canoe Front; woodwork and ironwork entirely of New South Wales material. The body is made of Colonial beech (*Vitex*), the naves and felloes of spotted gum, the spokes of box, and the under carriage and shafts of spotted gum. The tires of the wheels, axles, and springs, were also manufactured by exhibitor. Robertson, John, coach builder, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Class 296.

CARRIAGE AND HORSE FURNITURE, SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, ETC.

Exhibited by NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSIONERS.

78.—STOCKMAN'S SADDLE, No. 1. Solid leather flaps and skirts, high knee and thigh pads, made expressly for rough riding in mountainous and timbered country, affording protection for the knees and rest for the thighs in ascending hills. The pads and seat bag leather, showing the flesh side out.

STOCKMAN'S SADDLE, No. 2. Do., do., showing the grain side out. Pads stained, seat showing colour of leather as dressed.

LADY'S SIDE-SADDLE. Hogskin seat and safe, quilted by hand. Manufactured by John Elder, 294, Castlereagh-street.

1 SET SINGLE HORSE BUGGY HARNESS, made in the Sydney style, full lined, and stitched throughout, with fancy pattern mountings, silver-plated on white metal, round reins, steel bit, &c., &c.

1 SET DOUBLE BUGGY HARNESS for pair of horses, Sydney style, full lined and stitched throughout, fancy pattern mountings, silver plated on white metal, round reins, patent leather pad cloths, bits, &c. &c.

1 GENTLEMAN'S HOGSKIN SADDLE, Australian (Sydney) pattern, on plated tree, with fittings complete.

1 GENTLEMAN'S HUNTING SADDLE, English pattern, hogskin flaps and skirts, buckskin seat, plated tree, with fittings complete.

The whole of the workmanship in the manufacture of these goods was executed in W. H. Simpson's saddlery warehouse, 385, George-street, Sydney. The leather used was manufactured in New South Wales, excepting the hogskin and japanned leather, which is English.

79.—GENTLEMAN'S SADDLE, No. 1. Best hogskin, with buckskin seat, best plated tree.

STOCKMAN'S SADDLE, No. 2. Solid flaps and skirt, knee and thigh pads, plated tree.

STOCKMAN'S SADDLE, (No. 3.) Solid flaps and skirt, knee pad only. Nos. 2 and 3 are the description of saddle most used in the Australian Colonies. The Exhibitor manufactures sixty to eighty per week. P. GUERIN, 472, Elizabeth-street.

DEPARTMENT III.

INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS.

Class 310.

INSTITUTIONS FOUNDED FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

89.—Corporate Seal and Catalogue of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Class 312.

MUSEUMS, COLLECTIONS, SCIENTIFIC AND ART MUSEUMS.

81.—SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA. Exhibited by THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, SYDNEY.

MONOTREMATA.

No. 1.—ORNITHORHYNCHUS ANATINUS (*Shaw*), male. The Platypus. N. S. Wales.

PHALANGISTIDÆ.

No. 2.—PHASCOLARCTOS CINEREUS, male. The Native Bear. N. S. Wales.

No. 3.—PHALANGISTA VULPINA (*Desm.*), female. The Vulpine Phalanger. N.S. Wales.

PHASCOLOMYIDÆ.

No. 4.—PHASCOLOMYS WOMBATUS, female. Tasmanian Wombat. Tasmania.

DASYURIDÆ.

No. 5.—DASYURUS MACULATUS, male. The Tiger Cat; Spotted Dasyurus. N.S. Wales.

No. 6.—DASYURUS VIVERRINUS, female. The "Common Native Cat," or Viverine Dasyurus. N.S. Wales.

MACROPIDÆ.

No. 7.—HALMATURUS DERBIANUS (*Gray*), male. The Earl of Derby's Wallaby, Salt River, W. Australia.

No. 8.—HALMATURUS DERBIANUS (*Gray*), female. The Earl of Derby's Wallaby, Salt River, W. Australia.

No. 9.—HALMATURUS RUFICOLLIS, male. The Red-necked Wallaby, N. S. Wales.

No. 10.—HALMATURUS RUFICOLLIS, female. The Red-necked Wallaby. N. S. Wales.

No. 11.—HALMATURUS BENNETTI, male. Bennett's Wallaby, Tasmania.

No. 12.—HALMATURUS BILLARDIERI, female. Billardier's Wallaby, Tasmania.

No. 13.—HALMATURUS DORSALIS (*Gray*), male. The Black-striped Wallaby, Queensland.

No. 14.—HALMATURUS DORSALIS (*Gray*), female. The Black-striped Wallaby, Queensland.

No. 15.—HALMATURUS THETIDIS (*F. Cuv. & Geoff.*), female. The Common "Paddymelon," Queensland.

No. 16.—HALMATURUS WILCOXI ? young female. Wilcox's Wallaby, Clarence River, N. S. Wales.

No. 17.—HALMATURUS BRACHYURUS, female. The Short-tailed Wallaby, W. Australia.

No. 18.—ONYCOGALEA LUNATA (*Gould*), male. Lunate Nail-tailed Kangaroo, W. Australia.

No. 19.—BETONGIA GREYI, female. Grey's Rat-kangaroo, W. Australia.

RODENTIA.

No. 20.—HYDROMYS LEUCOGASTER, male. White-bellied Water-rat. N. S. Wales.

No. 21.—HYDROMYS LEUCOGASTER (*Geoff.*), female. White-bellied Water-rat. N.S. Wales.

CHEIROPTERA.

No. 22.—PTEROPUS POLIOCEPHALUS (*Temm.*), male. The "Flying Fox." N.S. Wales.

No. 23.—PTEROPUS POLIOCEPHALUS (*Temm.*), female. The "Flying Fox." N.S. Wales.

SPIRIT SPECIMENS.

MONOTREMATA.

82.—No. 24.—ORNITHORHYNCHUS ANATINUS. The Duck-billed Platypus or Ornithorhynchus. N.S. Wales.

No. 25.—ECHIDNA HYSTRIX. The Australian Hedgehog or Spiny Echidna. N. S. Wales.

83.—SPECIMENS OF BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA. Exhibited by TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

1. Elanus axillaris, male.
2. Hieracidea occidentalis, female.
3. Podargus strigoides, male.
4. Eurystomus pacificus, male and female.
5. Merops ornatus, male and female.
6. Dacelo gigas, male and female.
7. Todiramphus sanctus, female.
8. Alcyone azurea, male.
9. Artamus leucopygialis, female.

10. Pardalotus punctatus, male and female.
11. Pardalotus affinis, male and female.
12. Strepera graculina, male.
13. Gymnorhina tibicen, male and female.
14. Cracticus torquatus, male and female.
15. Cracticus nigrogularis, male.
16. Grallina picata, male.
17. Graucalus melanops, male and female.
18. Pachycephala gutturalis, male and female.
19. Pachycephala rufiventris, male and female.
20. Colluricincla harmonica, male and female.
21. Falcunculus frontatus, male and female.
22. Chibia bracteata, female.
23. Rhipidura albiscapa, male and female.
24. Rhipidura rufifrons, male.
25. Sauloprocta motacilloides, male and female.
26. Siesura inquieta, female.
27. Micræca fascinans, two males.
28. Petroica multicolor, male.
29. Melanodryas cuculata, male and female
30. Eopsaltria australis, male and female.
31. Psophodes crepitans, male.
32. Malurus lamberti, male and female.
33. Malurus melanocephalus, male.
34. Sericornis frontalis, male.
35. Acanthiza pusilla, female.
36. Acanthiza nana, male and female.
37. Geobasileus reguloides, female.
38. Ephthianura albifrons, male.
39. Chthonicola sagittata, male and female.
40. Anthus australis, male and female.
41. Ægintha temporalis, male and female.
42. Stagonopleura guttata, male.
43. Pitta strepitans, male.
44. Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus, male and female.
45. Mimeta viridis, male.
46. Corcorax melanorhamphus, male.
47. Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ, male.
48. Meliornis sericea, male.
49. Ptilotis leucotis, male.
50. Ptilotis chrysops, male and female.
51. Ptilotis auricomis, male and female.
52. Ptilotis fusca, male and female.

53. Anthochæra carunculatta, male and female.
54. Anellobia mellivora, female.
55. Philedon corniculatus, male.
56. Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris, male and female.
57. Myzomela sanguinolenta, male.
58. Myzantha garrula, male and female.
59. Melithreptus lunulatus, male and female.
60. Melithreptus brevirostris, male and female.
61. Dicæum hirundinaceum, male and female.
62. Zosterops cœrulescens, female.
63. Climacteris scandens, male and female.
64. Climacteris leucophæa, male and female.
65. Sittella chrysoptera, male, female, and young.
66. Cacomantis flabelliformis, male and female.
67. Lamprococcyx plagosus, male and female.
68. Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ, male.
69. Cacatua galerita, male.
70. Cacatua leadbeateri.
71. Calyptorhynchus funereus, female.
72. Callocephalon galeatum, male.
73. Nymphicus novæ-hollandiæ.
74. Ptistes erythropterus, male.
75. Platycercus eximius, male.
76. Platycercus pennantii, male.
77. Purpureicephalus pileatus, female.
78. Trichoglossus australis, male and female.
79. Trichoglossus pusillus, male and female.
80. Trichoglossus multicolor, male.
81. Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus, female.
82. Trichoglossus porphyrocephalus, male.
83. Ptilinopus swainsonii, male.
84. Megaloprepia magnifica, female.
85. Lopholaimus antarcticus, male.
86. Chalcophaps chrysochlora, female.
87. Leucosarcia picata, male.
88. Phaps chalcoptera, female.
89. Phaps elegans, female.
90. Geopelia humeralis, male.
91. Lobivanellus lobatus, male.
92. Nycticorax caledonicus, female.
93. Porphyrio melanotus, male.
94. Hypotænidia philippensis, female.
95. Chlamydochen jubata, male.

96. Anas superciliosa, male.
97. Nyroca australis, male and female
98. Biziura lobata, female.
99. Thalasseus poliocercus, male.
100. Phalacrocorax novæ-hollandiæ, female.

84.—SPECIMENS OF BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA.—Exhibited by NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSIONERS.

CASE A.

1. Dacelo gigantea, male and female, N.S.W.
2. Merops ornatus, male and female, Cape York.
3. Halcyon macleayi, male and female, N.S.W.
4. Tanysiptera sylvia, male and female, Cape York.
5. Halcyon sanctus, male and female, N.S.W.
6. Syma flavirostris, male, Cape York.
7. Artamus sordidus, male and female, N.S.W.
8. Artamus leucopygialis, male, Cape York.
9. Eurystomus pacificus, male and female, N.S.W.
10. Anthochæra carunculata, male and female, N.S.W.
11. Anthochæra (Anellobia) mellivora, male, N.S.W.
12. Tropidorhynchus buceroides, male and female, Cape York.
13. Ptilotis chrysops, male and female, N.S.W.
14. Ptilotis lewini, male and female, N.S.W.
15. Ptilotis auricomis, male and female, N.S.W.
16. Ptilotis leucotis, male and female, N.S.W.
17. Melethreptus albogularis, male and female, N.S.W.
18. Glyciphila fulvifrons, male and female, N.S.W.
19. Meliornis sericea, male and female, N.S.W.
20. Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ, male and female, N.S.W.
21. Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris, male and female, N.S.W.
22. Arachnechthra australis, male and female, Cape York.
23. Myzomela sanguinolenta, three males, N.S.W.
24. Myzantha garrula, male and female, N.S.W.
25. Struthidea cinerea, male, N.S.W.
26. Manucodia gouldi, male and female, Cape York.
27. Aplonis metalica, male and female, Cape York.
28. Falcunculus frontatus, male and female, N.S.W.
29. Estrelda bichenovi, male, N.S.W.
30. Estrelda modesta, male and female, N.S.W.
31. Estrelda temporalis, male and female, N.S.W.
32. Amadina lathami, male and female, N.S.W.
33. Donacola castaneothorax, male and female, N.S.W.
34. Pomatostomus temporalis, male, N.S.W.

35. Dicrurus bracteatus, male and female, Cape York.
36. Epthianura albifrons, male and female, N.S.W.
37. Zosterops dorsalis, male and female, N.S.W.
38. Malurus cyaneus, male and female, N.S.W.
39. Dicæum hirundinaceum, male and female, N.S.W.
40. Chthonicola sagittata, male and female, N.S.W.
41. Malurus melanocephalus, male and female, N.S.W.
42. Colluricincla harmonica, male and female, N.S.W.
43. Orthonyx spinicaudus, male and female, N.S.W.
44. Acanthiza lineata, male, N.S.W.
45. Geobasileus reguloides, male, N.S.W.
46. Trichoglossus swainsoni, male and female, N.S.W.
47. Pitta strepitans, male and female, N.S.W.
48. Pitta simillima, male and female, Cape York.
49. Sericulus chrysocephalus, two males, one female, N.S.W.
50. Anthus australis, male, N.S.W.
51. Limosa sp., male and female, N.S.W.
52. Graucalus melanops, male, N.S.W.
53. Graucalus mentalis, male, N.S.W.
54. Synoicus australis, male and female, Cape York.
55. Rallus pectoralis, male, N.S.W.
56. Podiceps gularis, male and female, N.S.W.
57. Scolopax australis, male, N.S.W.
58. Podiceps australis, male, N.S.W.
59. Specimen—male, N.S.W.
60. Butorides flavicollis, male, N.S.W.
61. Hiaticula nigrifrons, male, N.S.W.
62. Glareola orientalis, male and female, Cape York.
63. Charadrius longipes, male, N.S.W.
64. Recurvirostra ruficollis, male and female, N.S.W.
65. Gallinula tenebrosa, male and female, N.S.W.
66. Ardea novæ-hollandiæ, male and female, N.S.W.
67. Herodias syrmatophorus, male, N.S.W.
68. Nycticorax caledonicus, male, N.S.W.
69. Fulica australis, male and female, N.S.W.
70. Himantopus leucocephalus, male, N.S.W.
71. Parra gallinacea, female, N.S.W.
72. Megapodius tumulus, male and female, Cape York.
73. Corvus coronoides, male, N.S.W.
74. Anas punctatus, male and female, N.S.W.
75. Nettapus albipennis, male and female, N.S.W.
76. Dendrocygna vagans, male and female, N.S.W.
77. Bernicla jubata, male, N.S.W.

CASE B.

78. Accipiter cirrhocephalus, male and female, N.S.W.
79. Elanus axillaris, male and female, N.S.W.
80. Podargus strigoides, male and female, N.S.W.
81. Climacteris picumnus, male and female, N.S.W.
82. Pachycephala gutturalis, two males, N.S.W.
83. Pachycephala pectoralis, male and female, N.S.W.
84. Pezoporus formosus, male and female, N.S.W.
85. Melopsittacus undulatus, male and female, N.S.W.
86. Euphema pulchella, male and female, N.S.W.
87. Trichoglossus pusillus, male and female, N.S.W.
88. Psephotus pulcherimus, male and female, N.S.W.
89. Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus, male and female, N.S.W.
90. Platycercus eximius, male and female, N.S.W.
91. Trichoglossus concinnus, male and female, N.S.W.
92. Platycercus palliceps, male and female, Queensland.
93. Polytelis barrabandi, male, N.S.W.
94. Nymphicus novæ-hollandiæ, male and female, N.S.W.
95. Platycercus pennantii, male and female, N.S.W.
96. Petroica phœnicea, male and female, N.S.W.
97. Chrysococcyx lucidus, male and female, N.S.W.
98. Petroica bicolor, male and female. N.S.W.
99. Petroica multicolor, male and female, N.S.W.
100. Pardalotus affinis, male and female, N.S.W.
101. Pardalotus punctatus, male and female, N.S.W.
102. Rhipidura motacilloides, male, N.S.W.
103. Erythrodryas rosea, two males and female, N.S.W.
104. Phaps chalcoptera, male and female, N.S.W.
105. Geopelia tranquilla, male, Queensland.
106. Malurus lamberti, male and female, N.S.W.
107. Micræca macroptera, male, N.S.W
108. Cinclosoma punctata, two males, N.S.W.
109. Cuculus cineraceous, male and female, N.S.W.
110. Phaps elegans, male, N.S.W.
111. Aprosmictus scapylatus, male, N.S.W.
112. Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus, male and female, N.S.W.
113. Chalcophaps chrysochlora, female, Cape York.
114. Sittella chrysoptera, male and female. N.S.W.
115. Dicrurus bracteatus, male and female, Cape York.
116. Ptilinopus swainsoni, male and female, Cape York.
117. Ptilinopus superbus, male and female, Cape York.
118. Callocephalon galeatum, male and female, N.S.W.
119. Macropygia phasianella, male, N.S.W.

120. Carpophaga assimilis, male and female, Cape York.
121. Ptiloris magnifica, male and female, Cape York.
122. Ptiloris paradisea, male and female, N.S.W.
123. Sphecotheres flaviventris, male and female, Cape York.
124. Cuculus optatus, male and female, N.S.W.
125. Chlamydodera maculata, male and female, Queensland.
126. Eopsaltria australis, male and female, N.S.W.
127. Mimeta flavocincta, male and female, Cape York.
128. Lopholaimus antarcticus, male and female, Cape York.
129. Xema jamesonii, male and female, N.S.W.
130. Centropus phasianus, male and female, Cape York.
131. Eudynamis flindersii, two males, Cape York.
132. Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ, male and female, Cape York.
133. Carpophaga luctuosa, male and female, Cape York.
134. Leucosarcia picata, male, N.S.W.
135. Anas superciliosa, male and female, N.S.W.
136. Dendrocygna eytoni, male and female, N.S.W.
137. Nyroca australis, male and female, N.S.W.

Class 326.

TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND METHODS.

85.—A Sematrope. An instrument designed by exhibitor for army signalling purposes. The object is attained by reflecting the rays of the sun in any given direction. Parrott, T. S., Surveyor General's Office, Sydney.

ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, CHARTS, MAPS, AND GRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS.

Class 335.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS. GEOLOGICAL MAPS AND SECTIONS.

86.—10 Maps of the Colony of New South Wales. The Honorable the Minister for Lands.

87.—Views of Port Jackson }
88.—Views of Newcastle } New South Wales Commissioners.

89.—Map of Northern Circumpolar Stars. Butterfield, G., Homebush.

Class 341.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

90.—Aerated Waters and Cordials in Patent Stoppered Bottles. Patent right for sale. Barrett & Co., Sydney.

DEPARTMENT IV.—ART.

Class 423.

LITHOGRAPHS, ZINCOGRAPHS, ETC.

91.—LITHOGRAPH (mounted on rollers) OF TRENGROUSE'S PIONEER NARROW RAILWAY—1 ft. 6 in. gauge, with patent safety invention to prevent the possibility of trains overturning or in any way getting off the line. This description of railway is suited to any country, and from its peculiar construction effects a great reduction in cost, being only about £3,000 per mile. The reduction arises from dispensing with culverts, timber, waterways, cuttings and embankments, to a considerable extent, fencing in line, 31 lbs. in lieu of 75 lbs. rails, etc., etc. Exhibited by TRENGROUSE, N., Stanmore Road, Newtown.

Class 430.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON PAPER, ETC.

92.—Panorama of Sydney, Harbour, and Suburbs—36 ft. x 5 ft. HOLTERMANN, B. O.

93.—View of Sydney Heads, Port Jackson—7 ft. x 2 ft. Do.

94.—View of residence of B. O. Holtermann, from whence above views were taken. Do.

95.—Panorama of Sydney Harbour and Suburbs—10 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in. HOLTERMANN, B. O., North Shore.

96.—Sydney Meat-preserving Co's. Works. BAAS, A. W. J.

97.—3 views of the Institute of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. ROBINSON, ELLIS, Secretary.

98.—Mort's Wool Warehouses, Circular Quay. MORT & Co., Sydney.

99.—Frazer & Co's. 3 Warehouses. 1 Residence. FRAZER, JOHN.

100.—A. M'Arthur & Co's. Warehouse. M'ARTHUR & Co., A.

101.—W. Saber & Sons' Warehouse. SABER & SONS, W.

102.—S. Hoffnung & Co's. Warehouse. HOFFNUNG & Co., S.

103.—2 views, interior of Sydney Exhibition.
104.—1 view, exterior of Sydney Exhibition.
Exhibited by N.S.W. COMMISSIONERS.
} Photographed by F. W. Robinson.

105 to 124.—20 views, Clarence River Scenery.
125 to 136.—12 portraits of Aborigines, &c.
Exhibited by N.S.W. COMMISSIONERS.
} Photographed by W. T. Lindt.

137 to 142.—2 views of Public Offices, Sydney; and 4 views of Post Office. Exhibited by BARNET, J., Colonial Architect.

143.—Photographic portraits (4 cases). NEWMAN, J. HUBERT, photographer, 12, Oxford-street, Sydney.

144.—Photographs of Buildings, etc., in and around Sydney, New South Wales. Exhibited by T. Richards, Government Printer:—

1. Sydney in 1803. Copied from M. de la Perouse' "Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes."
2. Sydney in 1873.
3. Do. Panoramic view.
4. Do. From Pyrmont.
5. Government House (showing porch).
6. Do.
7. Do. (showing recent additions).
8. Treasury, Macquarie and Bridge Streets.
9. Parliamentary Refreshment Room.
10. Australian Museum, College-street.
11. Free Public Library, Bent-street.
12. Do. (as intended; from drawing).
13. General Post Office. (Building as intended, from drawing.)
14. General Post Office.
15. Government Printing Office, Phillip and Bent Streets.
16. Registrar General's Office, Elizabeth-street.
17. Observatory, Flagstaff Hill.
18. Victoria Barracks, Paddington. (Men's Quarters.)
19. Mortuary Station, Redfern. (Front view.)
20. Do. do. (Exterior.)
21. Do. do.
22. Do. Haslem's Creek. (South end.)
23. Do. do. (Interior.)
24. Do. do.
25. Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst.
26. Custom House, Circular Quay.
27. Lunatic Asylum, Gladesville.
28. Do. do.
29. Do. do.
30. Court House, Darlinghurst.
31. Abattoirs, Glebe Island.
32. Water Police Office, Albert-street, Circular Quay.
33. Sydney University.
34. St. Paul's College. (Church of England.)
35. Public School, Fort-street (Model).
36. Do. Paddington.
37. Do. Derwent-street, Glebe.
38. St. Andrew's School, Pitt-street. (Church of England.)
39. Christ Church, George-street. do.
40. St. James's Church, King-street. do.

41. Trinity Church, Argyle-street. do.
42. St. John's Church, Darlinghurst Road. do.
43. St. Patrick's Church, Church Hill. (Roman Catholic.)
44. Dr. Lang's Church, Jamieson-street. (Presbyterian.)
45. St. George's Church, Castlereagh-street. do.
46. St. Andrew's Scots Church, York-street. do.
47. Chapel, York-street. (Wesleyan.)
48. Congregational Church, Pitt-street. (Independent.)
49. Mariner's Church, Circular Quay. (Protestant.)
50. Bank of New South Wales, George-street.
51. Australian Joint Stock Bank. do.
52. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, George-street.
53. Bank of Australasia, George-street.
54. Commercial Bank, do.
55. London Chartered Bank, do.
56. Oriental Bank, Pitt-street.
57. Union Bank, do.
58. City Bank, do.
59. Australian Club, Bent-street.
60. Union Club, do.
61. Victoria Club, Castlereagh-street.
62. Civil Service Club, Macquarie-street.
63. Mort & Co's. Stores, Circular Quay.
64. Exchange, Pitt and Bridge Streets.
65. School of Arts, Pitt-street.
66. Vickery's Buildings, do.
67. Lassetter's Stores, George-street.
68. Ebsworth's Tweed Factory, Sussex-street.
69. Block of Buildings, New Pitt and Spring Streets.
70. George-street (looking South).
71. Cutting, Argyle-street.
72. York-street (looking South).
73. Pitt-street do.
74. Circular Quay (Panoramic view).
75. Harbour of Port Jackson do.
76. Governor Bourke's Statue, Outer Domain.
77. Prince Albert's Statue, Hyde Park.
78. Domain, Avenue in rear of Mint.
79. Do. view in.
80. Do. gates at entrance.
81. Botanic Gardens, Palm-trees.
82. Do. do.

83. Botanic Gardens, Palm-trees, avenue.
84. Do. do. do.
85. Do. view in.
86. Do. do.
87. Do. do.
88. Do. entrance.
89. Do. do.
90. Do. view in.
91. Do. avenue leading to.
92. H.M.S. "Galatea," in Farm Cove, Government House to the left.
93. Cockatoo Island, H.M.S. "Galatea" in dock.
94. Zig Zag, Lithgow Valley, Great Western Railway Line.
95. Do. do.
96. Twofold Bay and scenery around.
97. Do. do.
98. Do. do.
99. Do. do.
100. Do. do.
101. Do. do.
102. Do. do.
103. Do. do.

145.—PHOTOGRAPHS of Blue Mountain Scenery and Valley of the Grose. NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSIONERS:—

1.
2. At junction of Govett's Leap Creek with River.
3.

4.
5.
6.
7.
8. At various points in the River, between 7 and 10 miles from Railway, showing River Bed and adjacent Cliffs.
9.
10.
11.
12.

13. Panoramic View, showing about 270° of the sky line,
14. from Camp, 7 miles from Railway.

15.
16.
17. At and near junction of Govett's Leap Creek with River.
18.

19.
20.
21. At and near Govett's Leap Falls; taken from summit of
22. Cliff.

146.—Entomological Collection—Photograph of. The greater part of this collection of Australian Insects, peculiar to Sydney, N. S. Wales, have been bred by the exhibitor and collector, and consist of Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, Tuchoptera, Strepsiptera, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, and Diptera. Bray, J., Telegraph Department.

Class 431.

147.—Photo-mechanical Printing. This process is partly the invention of exhibitor, and partly worked after Alberti's process. For simplicity and cheapness of manipulation, and also for perfect permanency (being printed in a printing press with ink) this process stands unrivalled. Requires no mounting or preparation of the paper. John Degotardi, Sydney.

Class 432.

148.—Photo-lithographs. (By John Sharkey.)

1. Veduta del tempio della Gibella in Tivoli.
2. „ interna del Panteon.
3. „ del Ponte Lugano.
4. Altra veduta interna della Villa di Mecenate in Tivoli.
5. Veduta del Pantheon d'Agrippa.
6. Veduta del Monumento crello dall Imperador Tito.
7. Byron's Dream. Painted by C. L. Eastlake. Engraved by J. T. Willmore.

Exhibited by Richards, Thomas, Government Printer.

2 Water-color Drawings of Public Works Office and General Post Office, Sydney.

Exhibited by Barnet, J., Colonial Archiiect.

Class 568.

ICE MACHINES.

149.—Ice-maker and Water-cooler. Postle, J. D.

DEPARTMENT VI.—ARBORICULTURE AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

Class 600.

WOODS INDIGENOUS TO THE SOUTHERN DISTRICTS OF THE COLONY;

With Remarks descriptive of the nature of the Trees, and the qualities of their Woods, so far as these could be ascertained.

A SHORT description of the general features of the kinds of Woodland from which have been collected the majority of the specimens of Woods hereinafter described in detail, with a few observations upon the general character of the latter, would seem to be a desirable introduction to the Catalogue. They will be useful in rendering the subject more intelligible to all who have not had the opportunity of informing themselves by personal observation. For greater convenience the different descriptions of natural Woodlands will be included under three Classes; and the letter denoting its Class will be inserted opposite to each specimen of Wood.

CLASS A.

Forests more or less open; generally composed of trees with little or no underwood; their trunks more or less naked and lofty, height being a more conspicuous feature than diameter; their heads small in proportion to their trunks, divided into few secondary or tertiary ramifications, and thinly clothed with persistent, dry, dull-coloured, thick, leathery leaves, abounding in essential oils, and in their decomposition adding little to the vegetable matter in the soil. The different species Eucalyptus and Angophora, with Melaleuca, Callistemon, Syncarpia, and Lophostemon, compose the larger trees which furnish all the common durable hard-wood timber used in Sydney and the adjoining districts. Occasionally these dry forests pass into tracts crowded with trees, generally of a single species (still with little or no underwood), their trunks being drawn up to a great height, and of small diameter. The trees of this class are usually produced to a greater size, and with better quality of timber, on lands rather poor than good; the more fertile lands commonly producing trees of comparatively small dimensions, thinly scattered over their surface. The rich alluvial lands on the margins of rivers are exceptions to this rule. They are almost always heavily timbered, and towards the coast their character passes from A to C.

There are some characteristics applicable to the whole of the large trees of this class When at full maturity they are rarely sound at heart, and even when they are so, the immediate heart-wood is of no value on account of its extreme brittleness. In sawing up logs into scantlings or boards, the heart is always rejected. The direction in which the larger species split most freely is never from the bark to the heart (technically speaking the "bursting way"), but in concentric circles round the latter. Some few of the smaller species of forest trees are exceptions to this rule; such as the different species of Casuarina Banksia, and other species belonging to the natural order Proteaceæ. The latter, however with little exception, belong to Class B. They split most freely the "bursting way," a do the Oaks, &c., of Europe and America. A very serious defect prevails amongst a portion of the trees of this class, to such extent as to demand especial notice here. It is termed "Gum vein," and consists simply in the extravasation, in greater or less quantity, of the gum resin of the tree in particular spots, amongst the fibres of woody tissue, and probably where some injury has been sustained; or, which is a much greater evil, in concentric circles between successive layers of the wood. The former is often merely a blemish, affecting the appearance rather than the utility of the timber; but the latter, when occurring frequently in the same section of the trunk, renders it comparatively worthless, excepting for fuel. In the latter case, as the wood dries, the layers with gum veins interposing separate from each other; and it is consequently impracticable to take from trees so affected a sound piece of timber, excepting of very small dimensions. The whole of the species of Angophora, or Apple-tree, and many of the Eucalypti, or Gums, are subject to be thus affected; and it is the more to be regretted, because it appears to be the only reason why many of the trees, so blemished, should not be classed amongst the most useful of the hard-woods of the Colony. Another characteristic among these hard-woods is deserving of notice. Although the majority of them make excellent fuel, and are valuable on account of the comparative quantity of steam they are capable of generating, the greater part are slow to kindle, and a few of them will hardly burn at all. To this circumstance, probably, is to be attributed the small number of houses burnt, in a climate and amongst a population, likely to afford an unusual proportion of such accidents. Few of the species of Eucalypti are rich in potash, but several of the genus Angophora contain it abundantly.

It would be difficult to form even an approximate estimate of the number of species of Class A, producing good timber, throughout the settled districts of New South Wales. It is believed that very few of them have a wide range; the same local names being applied many times over to different species in different districts.

CLASS B.

Barren scrub, covered either wholly with low shrubby vegetation without trees, or with short-stemmed, stunted trees, rarely or never producing serviceable timber. The same dry character of vegetation prevails over this description of country as over the last. The "bush fires" which sweep over these barren scrubs once at least in every four or five years effectually prevent the species which do not grow with naked trunks from obtaining the dimensions they might otherwise be susceptible of acquiring. At each burning the majority are killed to the ground, to be reproduced from the collar. Good specimens of their wood for illustration are therefore scarcely attainable. It may be observed that the majority of the beautiful flowering shrubs of the Colony have their habitats in this sort of country, which is almost always more or less rocky, stony, or sandy.

CLASS C.

"Rich Brush," or "Cedar Brush." Tracts of country rarely of great continuous breadth, but often alternating at short intervals with Class A, and prevalent only at moderate distances from the sea, or, at all events, to the eastward of the great dividing range.

This description of woodland often occupies country covered with rocks and stones, but of such geological character that a rich soil results from their decomposition. It usually follows the course of streams; and, in country favourable, geologically speaking, to the formation of good land, the Cedar Brushes fill up the valleys and the gorges of ravines with their dense vegetation. They are to be found in the greatest perfection at Illawarra, a few miles from the open sea coast, upon natural terraces, skirting the mountain side, at various elevations up to 1,500 feet; and upon rich alluvial plains, particularly in the districts to the northward of Sydney, where they are described to be of great continuous extent. They produce few shrubs, but a variety of trees of considerable altitude; frequently of comparatively slender growth, almost universally clothed with beautiful, dense, bright-green foliage, their umbrageous character being much increased by the numerous lofty ligneous climbers ("bush ropes"), which attain their topmost branches, and frequently throw themselves from tree to tree. At Illawarra, and in some other districts, four species of arborescent Ferns, and two noble species of Palms, add materially to the tropical aspect of this description of country. A few of the trees of Class A are to be observed thinly scattered through the Cedar Brushes. In such case they often attain the most magnificent dimensions, but their general character remains unaltered.

During the heats of summer the atmosphere of the Cedar Brushes is always much less dry and the temperature more equable than it is upon adjoining lands not clothed with rich vegetation. Bush fires rarely or never extend into their recesses, which are difficult to penetrate, even on foot, owing to the numerous irregularities of surface which prevail, and to the tangled nature of the vegetation. These difficulties apart, nothing can be imagined more charming to the beholder, especially where glades or natural openings occur, to enable him to comprehend the full grandeur of the still life around him. The extreme loftiness of the noble trees, which are thrown together in surprising variety, with stems rarely cylindrical, but of the most picturesquely irregular forms,* covered with mosses and orchids, and loaded aloft with huge masses of epiphytical ferns of exquisite beauty; all these vegetable wonders, viewed in the transparent, green, and almost sunless light, which even on the brightest days pervades their recesses, combined with the delicious fragrance, and the agreeable temperature, which in fine weather invariably characterizes the Cedar Brushes, astonish and gratify the lovers of sylvan scenery. But, although the senses are charmed, the difficulties in exploring them, to ascertain of what species of trees they consist, are very great; and still more serious are the obstacles to be surmounted in getting out new trees when found. The common use of the wood of the cedar (Cedrela Australis) in joiner's and cabinet work, and its extensive exportation to the neighbouring Colonies and to Europe, have induced the sawyers to penetrate into every nook from whence sawn timber could be dragged out. But, in seeking out this particular tree, they would appear to have neglected all the rest. The most experienced amongst them have no names for a great number, and can give little information to be relied upon with regard to the qualities of their timber. They have been in the habit of confounding together numerous species, under the general designation of "brush trees." It requires careful and laborious investigation, on the part of a stranger in these brushes, to distinguish trees even of very different families. Their foliage is often so far overhead, and so intermingled with that of neighbouring trees and climbers, their trunks are so covered with epiphytes, and the light is so imperfect, that the tree often requires to be cut down to determine its identity. Even then, it frequently becomes further requisite to cut down several of the neighbouring trees, which have their branches attached to it by the "bush ropes," before the tree will fall and bring the foliage within the explorer's reach. The uncertainty of their periods of flowering and fruiting gives rise to further difficulty. On the present occasion, although they have been repeatedly examined at short intervals, over a period of six months, comprising the seasons at which they might be expected to show flowers or fruit, it is remarkable how few have been detected in a fertile state. These few forming the exception rather than the rule, with the particular species to which they belong, it would appear to be certain that the great majority of the trees of this class do not flower every year, and many of them only at long intervals. In proof of the intimate intermixture of many kinds of trees, it may be stated that, skirting a narrow track through a Cedar Brush for about half a mile, more than sixty species were observed, all growing within twenty or twenty-five yards of the track. Of these, above three-fourths were of the stature of trees. It may be remarked also that no two brushes resemble each other precisely. Fresh species of trees make their appearance in each succeeding brush, whilst others disappear. This characteristic seems to prevail, wherever an opportunity of examining them closely has been afforded.

The timber of the trees of this class differs remarkably from Class A. The grain is much finer; it is also more generally sound at heart; and the heart wood, if not shaken in the fall of the tree, may be used, as is the case with the timber trees of Europe. Even when of very large size, and not sound at the butt, they are often perfectly so a little higher up. They differ generally, also, from the trees of Class A, in splitting most freely the "bursting way."

Although their qualities be so little known, it is not to be doubted that some of them would prove of great value. The very imperfect collection of them which has been made on this occasion affords evidence that some possess considerable beauty. At the same time it should be observed that the timber of a considerable portion is not durable when exposed to the weather or to damp; and that, as a class, they are neither for strength nor lasting qualities to be compared with the numerous, more coarsely grained, but almost imperishable woods of Class A.

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* Amongst the forms which attract the attention of a stranger may be instanced the Giant Nettle (*Urtica Gigas*), a common brush tree, which occasionally attains very noble proportions. Two specimens, growing near each other, upon measurement, proved respectively to be 40 and 42 feet in circumference at 4 feet from the ground. The smaller one, still in full vigour, rises from its base by a series of buttresses of singularly regular outline, gradually tapering upwards without a branch to the height of 100 to 120 feet: the trunk then dividing into a regularly formed, wide spreading head.

But in picturesque beauty, as well as in stature, the Nettle must give place to the Giant Figs. Of five species of this genus common to the brushes, three (*Ficus Macrophylla*), and two with very small leaves (the names of which we have not ascertained), become huge trees. The largest actually measured girthed about 86 or 87 feet; its very irregular form preventing any approach to accuracy. It would be difficult by description to convey an adequate idea of the grand, yet wild, character of these singular trees. Originating from seed deposited by birds, high up among the branches of the tallest trees, the plant commences its growth by extending its rope-like roots directly downwards. Getting firm possession of the soil, it then gradually embraces the parent stem, until the latter wholly disappears under the successive ligneous layers deposited by the Fig, and becomes the centre of an enormous fluted column, generally of very irregular form, but always supported by huge buttresses, which extend to a great circumference at the base. The Fig has now become the monarch of the surrounding brush; extending its immense cupola-shaped head high above the surrounding trees, and its roots, far around, in ridges like low walls, several feet above the soil. An instance was observed in which, supposing the tree to be standing alone upon a plain, a hundred men might be placed, sitting or lying down between the roots, perfectly concealed from view at a short distance.

150.— WOODS OF SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

Collected by Sir W. Macarthur, *and* Messrs. E. S. Hill & J. Hanrahan, *and* Rev. J. Hassall.

Observe.—The letter gives the class in introductory remarks. The first name, in small capitals, is the botanical name. The second name, in italics, is the natural order. Then follows the description of the tree,—and after that, the aboriginal name in small capitals,—the local name in italics,—the diameter in inches,—the height in feet and inches.

1. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* From Illawarra, the most valuable perhaps of all the iron-barks, remarkable for its smooth uniform outer bark and its very hard tough inlocked strong wood .Barremma. *White or pale Iron-bark.* D. 36—48. H. 80—120.
2. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Varirty from Brisbane Water, reported to be more tough and durable, and more pleasant to work, than the common iron-bark. *White Iron-bark.*
3. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* From Illawarra; differs apparently from the iron-bark of Cumberland and Camden; a strong and most durable timber. *Iron-bark.* D. 36—60. H. 80—130.
4. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* From Appin; common in Cumberland, one of the strongest and most durable of timbers. Terri-barri. *Broad-leaved Rough Iron-bark.* D. 24—48. H. 80—120.
5. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* From Appin; distinguishable by its very rough bark in broad, deep longitudinal furrows, its very broad leaves, its smooth bark on the young branches, and the different grain of its wood. *Iron-bark.* D. 24—48. H. 80—120.
6. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* From upper part of the Bargo Brush. *Iron-bark.* D. 24—36. H. 60—80.
7. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* From Camden; of smaller and more tortuous growth than either of the first four varieties; its timber redder, closer, softer, more easily worked, and probably not so durable. A most highly-valued timber-tree. Mokaarago. *Narrow-leaved smooth or red Iron-bark.* D. 24—48. H. 50—90.
8. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* From Appin, harder and much coarser in the grain than the last. *Narrow-leaved Iron-bark.* D. 24—48. H. 60—100.
9. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* From the vicinity of Parramatta; a beautiful flowering tree, but scarcely to be considered valuable for timber. *Pink or Crimson Flowering Iron-bark.* D. 18—30. H. 40—60.
10. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* A tree with magnificent timber, of first-rate quality for size, hardness, toughness, and durability. Gnooroowarra. *Box of Illawarra.* D. 48—72. H. 120—180.
11. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* A fine timber tree, but not equal to the preceding in size or in the quality of its wood. Dtaah. *Bastard Box of Illawarra.* D. 36—60. H. 100—150.
12. A—Eucalyptus corymbosa. *Myrtaceæ.* Generally of crooked growth, and not abundant. Bourrayero Gourroo. *True or Yellow Box of Camden.* D. 18—36. H. 30—50.
13. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* An excellent timber. The tree of most unsightly appearance, and almost invariably hollow, or decayed at heart, before attaining full stature. The wood greatly prized for plough beams, poles and shafts of drays and carts, spokes of wheels, &c. Barroul Gourrah. *Bastard Box.* D. 24—48. H. 60—100.
14. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Not so close in the grain, but probably of excellent quality. From Appin. *Bastard Box.* D. 24—48. H. 80—100.
15. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Said to be good, but certainly not equal to the other varieties of box. From Upper Bargo. *Box.* D. 24—48. H. 50—90.
16. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* A famous timber for ship-building and for house carpentry. Thurambai. *Flooded Gum.*
17. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* A good gum timber, a link apparently between that great division and the one called box. Dthackai Courroo. D. 36—48. H. 80—120.
18. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* A magnificent timber for ship-building, and a favourite wood for house carpentry; not nearly so hard or heavy, and not so durable as the iron-barks. Couranga. *Blue Gum of Coast Districts.* D. 40—72. H. 100—160.

19. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* Very valuable, harder, closer, and more inlocked in grain than the last; excellent for naves and felloes of wheels, and for work under ground. The minute grub holes often found in this and other varieties of Eucalyptus are not symptoms of general decay. TJELLAT; ZARRAH. *Blue Gum of Camden.* D. 36—48. H. 70—100.

20. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* From Appin; timber of excellent quality. *Blue Gum.* D. 36—48. H. 80—100.

21. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* From Appin. *Blue Gum.* D. 36—48. H. 80—100.

22. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* Said to be good timber, but not to be compared to the other varieties of blue gum. *Blue Gum of Berrima.* D. 24—36. H. 40—80.

23. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* An excellent gum timber. MAANDOWIE. *Grey Gum.* D. 24—48. H. 60—100.

24. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A magnificent timber tree, in very high repute for wheelwrights' work. GNAOULIE. *Woolly Butt of Illawarra.* D. 36—72. H. 100—150.

25. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A good hard-wood timber. BURRAM-BURRANG. *Rough-barked Gum.* D. 36—48. H. 80—90.

26. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A good timber tree, with lofty straight bole, in increasing reputation for ship-building, but not to be compared for strength and durability with the best description of gums. YAH-RUIGNE; BOOANGIE. *Spotted or Mottled Gum.* D. 36—48. H. 80—100.

27. A—EUCALYPTUS MEDIA. *Myrtaceæ.* One of the very largest of the Eucalypti; the timber of excellent quality for house carpentry, or other purposes where strength and durability are objects. The compiler lately measured a specimen at Bullai, Illawarra, still in full vigour and with no external symptoms of decay, 41 feet in circumference, with the bole of immense height. YARR-WARRAH. *Black Butt Gum.* D. 36—72. H. 100—130.

28. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A fine-looking but comparatively worthless sort; the timber weak and not durable. *Flooded Gum of Camden.* D. 36—48. H. 80—100.

29. A—EUCALYPTUS RADIATA. *Myrtaceæ.* Of no value for timber. KAYER-RO. *River Gum of Camden.* D. 12—24. H. 30—50.

30. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* Not much valued, being generally of crooked growth. CAARAMBUY. *White Gum.* D. 24—40. H. 60—80.

31. A—EUCALYPTUS PILULARIS. *Myrtaceæ.* Much valued for rough purposes in districts where the better sorts of timber are not produced. This species usually occupies rough rocky sites, and seems to form a link between the division of ironbarks and that of the gums. *Mountain Ash. Willow or White Top.* D. 24—48 H. 50—120.

32. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A tree often of beautiful form, but the timber weak and worthless. *Woolly Gum of Berrima.* D. 24—48. H. 40—80.

33. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* Not of much value for timber. *White Gum of Berrima.* D. 24—40. H. 40—80.

34. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* Said to be good timber. *Yellow Gum of Berrima.* D. 24—40. H. 40—80.

35. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* Of no value for timber, but excellent for fuel. *Lead-coloured Gum.* D. 18—30. H. 30—40.

36. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* Said to produce good timber. *Red Gum.* D. 24—40. H. 40—80.

37. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A rare variety, found at Appin, the timber apparently a good hard wood. D. 24—38. H. 60—80.

38. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A fine timber, from Brisbane Water, which possibly may be same as No. 23, from Appin. *Grey Gum from Brisbane Water.*

39. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A worthless sort of timber. MANNEN. *Blood Wood.* D. 24—60. H. 50—120.

40. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A fine timber tree, very like stringy-bark, excepting towards the butt. WARREEAH. *Messmate.* D. 36—60. H. 80—130.

41. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A fine tree, but the timber not so strong as that of the preceding. *Messmate* (*Berrima*). D. 24—60. H. 60—100.

42. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A crooked-growing tree, the timber much valued for knees and crooked timbers of coasting vessels. BANG ALAY. *Swamp Mahogany.* D. 30—36. H. 40—80.

43. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A useful timber for inside work, but not equal to the better sorts of Eucalypti in strength or durability. BURRAM MURRA. *Swamp Mahogany.* D. 36—60. H. 60—100.

44. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* A noble timber tree, the wood much prized for its strength and durability. BOOAH. *Mahogany.* D. 36—60. H. 60—130.

45. A—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* From Brisbane Water, a good building timber. *White Mahogany.*

46. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* The coast variety, excellent for house carpentry, from Brisbane Water. Dthah Dthaang Ngneureung. *Stringy-bark of Coast.* D. 36—60. H. 80—120.

47. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Mytaceæ.* A distinct variety. *Stringy-bark, Appin.* D. 36—48. H. 70—100.

48. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Not equal in stature or in hardness to the coast variety. Bour rougne. *Stringy-bark, Camden.* D. 24—54. H. 50—100.

49. A—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Inferior to any of the foregoing varieties of the stringy-bark, in stature and in the quality of its wood. *Stringy-bark, Berrima.* D. 24—36. H. 50—100.

50. A—Angophora sp. *Myrtaceæ.* A fine tree, the largest of the genus, the connecting link between Angophora and the smooth-barked Eucalypti; timber applied to no useful purpose. Kajimbourra. *Red Gum.* D. 36—70. H. 60—100.

51. A—Angophora sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Of no value. D. 24—36. H. 40—60.

52. A—Angophora sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Useful for naves of wheels and boards, but generally much deteriorated by gum veins. Yeh-dthedeh. *Apple-tree of Coast.* D. 34—48. H. 40—60.

53. A—Angophora sp. *Myrtaceæ.* A handsome tree, occupying rich flats, deep loams, and sandy soils, inland; the timber much used by wheelwrights. Boondah. *Apple-tree.* D. 18—48. H. 40—60.

54. A & C—Syncarpia sp. *Myrtaceæ.* A magnificent tree, often measuring 20 to 30 feet in circumference, and with great length of bole, the timber valued for posts in timber fences, and said to be most durable under ground; very liable to rend in drying. Booreeah; Killa Warrah. *Turpentine.* D. 59—100. H. 120—180.

55. C—Tristania neriifolia. *Myrtaceæ.* A fine tree with lofty bole, timber very close-grained and elastic, much valued for boat-building; common at Illawarra high up the mountain, very difficult to season without rending. Ooramilly. *Water Gum.* D. 24—48. H. 80—120.

56. C—Tristania laurina. *Myrtaceæ.* Never growing remote from the beds or courses of streams of rivers; of crooked growth; wood very difficult to season, but when dry, of singular closeness and toughness, and in such state believed to be unmatched for cogs of wheels in machinery, &c. *Water Gum of the Streams in Cumberland and Camden.* D. 12—24. H. 20—30.

57. C—Tristania sp. *Myrtaceæ.* From Brisbane Water. A fine tree resembling No. 55. Wallaya. *Hickory.* D. 24—36. H. 80—120.

58. A—Tristania sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Much valued at Brisbane Water for knees and ribs of boats; quite distinct from the preceding three species. *Water Gum.* D. 12—24. H. 30—50.

59. A—Melaleuca styphelioides. *Myrtaceæ.* The timber of this and the two following species of Melaleuca appear to possess the same qualities. It is hard, close, rends very much in seasoning, but is said to be almost imperishable under ground. The outer bark can be easily detached in innumerable thin layers, very soft to the touch. The leaves in No. 100 contain, in common with several other species of humbler growth, an essential oil, which, when extracted by distillation, is only distinguishable by the colour from the "Cajeput." Naambarr. *Prickly Tea-tree.* D. 18—36. H. 40—80.

60. Melaleuca uncinata. *Myrtaceæ.* Yaangarra. *Common Tea-tree.* D. 24—48. H. 40—80.

61. A—Melaleuca rosmarinifolia. *Myrtaceæ.* Gurreet dtheerah. *Soft-leaved Tea-tree.* D. 24—36. H. 40—80.

62. C—Callistemon salignum? *Myrtaceæ.* Timber and bark very like those of the preceding three species. Bood joong. *Broad-leaved Tea-tree.* D. 12—36. H. 40—80.

63. A—Callistemon sp. *Myrtaceæ.* D. 4—8. H. 20—30.

64. A—Callistemon pallidum. *Myrtaceæ.* Trunk short and stout; wood much resembling that of the Melaleucas, generally. Numbah. *Broad-leaved Tea-tree.* D. 24—60. H. 30—50.

65. B—Leptospermum sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Very hard dense wood, used formerly by the aborigines for their weapons. Tibbekin. D. 6—12. H. 12—30.

66. B—Leptospermum sp. *Myrtaceæ.* D. 6—8. H. 12—15.

67. Fabricia sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Baon-bun. *Black Tea-tree.* D. 10—20. H. 34—44.

68. C—Acmena elliptica. *Myrtaceæ.* Beautiful tree with dense foliage, producing a profusion of fruit in clusters, very acid, but eatable and wholesome; wood close, apt to rend in drying. Tdjerail. *Lily Pily.* D. 24—36. H. 60—80.

69. C—Acmena sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Beautiful tree, the wood close and apt to rend in drying. The fruit very beautiful, and of an agreeable acid flavour. Galang arra. *Brush Cherry.* D. 11—36. H. 60—100.

70. C—Acmena. *Myrtaceæ.* At Illawarra occasionally a fine tree, but generally branching low and attaining no size; wood exceedingly hard, close, and heavy, formerly much used by the aborigines for their offensive weapons. Common in almost every rocky ravine east of the Blue Mountains. Kangloon. *Myrtle.* D. 12—40. H. 33—80.

71. C—Acmena sp. *Myrtaceæ.* A remarkable small tree, with very smooth bark and light green foliage. The wood exceedingly dense and heavy, and said not to be subject to rend in drying. Much prized for swingles of flails. From Illawarra. Ngniringni-ngniringni. *Pariby.* D. 6—8. H. 15—25.

72. C—Myrtus trinervis. *Myrtaceæ.* Handsome small tree, very showy when in blossom, the timber close and hard, but the tree always hollow when large. Dthalandoon. *Three-viewed Myrtle.* D. 10—24. H. 40—70.

73. C—Stenocarpus salignus. *Proteaceæ.* A tree with very sparse foliage, the only Protaceous tree common in cedar brushes; produces wood of great beauty, which promises to be useful for veneers in cabinet work. Meleyn. *Beef Wood; Silky Oak.* D. 18—36. H. 50—80.

74. B—Xlomelum pyriforme. *Proteaceæ.* Curious small tree, producing dark-coloured, prettily marked wood, something resembling the last, but of darker colour and coarser grain. Meridjacourroo. *Native Pear.* D. 6—18. H. 20—40.

75. B—Banksia serrata. *Proteaceæ.* Low branching tree, producing handsome wood, but always bored by the lava of the cleopterous insects. Wattung-urree. *Honeysuckle.* D. 12—24. H. 20—30.

76. B—Banksia integrifolia. *Proteaceæ.* Low branching tree, usually found only on the immediate seaboard; wood like the last. Courridjah. *Honeysuckle.* D. 12—36. H. 20—40.

77. B—Banksia coccinea. *Proteaceæ.* Beautiful large flowering shrub. D. 6—12. H. 15—20.

78. A—Banksia sp. *Proteaceæ.* Low-growing tree, found only upon the great dividing range and table-land. D. 6—12. H. 20—25.

79. C—Grevillea robusta. *Proteaceæ.* Much used for staves in the northern districts. The specimen from a tree cultivated for ornament at Camden Park, and planted about twenty-four years. *Silky Oak.* D. 12—24. H. 60—80.

80. A—Persoonia linearis. *Proteaceæ.* Naamburra. D. 6—10. H. 10—20.

81. B—Persoonia latifolia. Nunimo. D. 6—12. H. 10—20.

82. C—Acacia sp. *Fabaceæ.* A beautiful specimen of Acacia with broad phyllodia, and handsome dark wood, from Illawarra. Baaliang. D. 12—20. H. 20—40.

83. A—Acacia sp. *Fabaceæ.* Beautiful when in blossom; from Upper Bargo and Berrima. D. 6—10. H. 20—30.

84. A—Acacia binervata. *Fabaceæ.* Beautiful small tree, wood close-grained, tough, and light, prized for axe helves and bullock yokes. Myimbarr. *Black Wattle of Illawarra.* 12—18. H. 20—40.

85. C.—Acacia sp. *Fabaceæ.* One of the largest of the genus—in some of the brushes attaining the stature of a fine timber tree, remarkable for its narrow sparse phyllodia and rugged bark; wood very handsome, tough, and light, excellent for axe helves and bullock yokes. Marrai-uo. *Sallow.* D. 12—36. H. 40—80.

85. (*b*) C—Acacia sp. *Fabaceæ.* Is apparently the same as No. 85, but the wood very different. *Silver.* D. 24—36. H. 40—80.

86. A—Acacia falcata. *Fabaceæ.* Pretty small tree, wood hard, close, tough, bark containing much tannin, used by the aborigines to poison fish, and to make embrocations for the cure of cutaneous diseases. Wee-tjellan. *Hickory; Lignum Vitæ.* D. 8—14. H. 15—25.

87. B—Acacia homomalla. *Fabaceæ.* A beautiful species, the phyllodia of remarkable glaucous hue; wood hard, close, tough, and handsome. Kaarreewan. D. 12—24. H. 20—30.

88. A—Acacia sp. *Fabaceæ.* Handsome species, affecting the banks of streams; wood close, tough, and light. *Willow.* D. 10—12. H. 20—25.

89. A—Acacia sp. *Fabaceæ.* A sub-species of the last No., with broader phyllodia, and coming later into flower. *Willow.* D. 8—10. H. 20—25.

90. A—Acacia sp. *Fabaceæ.* Tall, slender-growing specimen, with dark-coloured bark and very broad phyllodia, growing between Bargo Brush and Goulburn; wood close, light, and tough. *Hickory; Light Wood.* D. 9—12. H. 20—40.

91. B—Acacia elata? *Fabaceæ.* A very fine species with very large leaves; wood hard, close, and tough. Found in rocky glens, in coarse sandstone formation. D. 12—25. H. 40—60.

92. C—Acacia umbrosa. *Fabaceæ.* A handsome specimen with very broad leaves; wood yellowish brown, close and light. Meroan gauge. D. 15—20. H. 40—60.

93. A—Acacia pendula? *Fabaceæ.* A species well known for its violet-scented wood, common on the open sheep pastures in the interior. *Myall.* D. 9—18. H. 30—30.

93. (*b*)—Acacia sp. *Fabaceæ.* A sub-species of the Myall. *Boree.*

94. B—Acacia adenophora. Very slender elegant specimen, with a glaucous hue. D. 6—8. H. 15—25.
95. A—Acacia decurrens. *Fabaceæ.* The common "green wattle" of the older colonists, a light, tough, strong wood, but generally much bored by the larva of coleopterous insects. Wat-tah. *Green Wattle.* D. 10—15. H. 20—30.
96. A—Acacia decurrens var. *Fabaceæ.* The common "black wattle" of the older colonists; wood strong, light, and tough; bark much prized for tanning. Book kerriking. *Black Wattle.* D. 10—15. H. 40—50.
97. A—Acacia sp. *Fabaceæ.* "Green Wattle" of the Illawarra district; bark much prized for tanning. Nummerak. *Green Wattle.* D. 12—18. H. 30—30.
98. A—Jacksonia scoparia. *Fabaceæ.* Small tree with slender stem, very showy when in bloom; the colonists' name said to be given in consequence of the offensive odour emitted by its wood when burning. Mountangarra. *Dog Wood.* D. 6—8. H. 12—15.
99. B—Callitris or Frenela sp. *Pinaceæ.* Elegant, bushy small tree, affecting sandy soils, wood soft; not supposed to be durable. Murragun. *Cypress.* D. 8—12. H. 20—40.
100. B—Callitris or Frenela sp. *Pinaceæ.* A very fine species, growing only to the westward of the Great Dividing Range. *Cypress* or *Pine.* D. 12—24. H. 50—80.
101. A—Casuarina suberosa. *Casuarinaceæ.* A low branching tree; the wood much used for shingles, of great beauty for cabinet work, but very apt to rend in drying; should be used only in veneers. Dahl-wah. *Forest Oak; Beef Wood; Shingle Oak.* D. 16—24. H. 30—50.
102. A—Casuarina sp. *Casuarinaceæ.* Small tree, without much interest; its wood inferior in beauty to the foregoing, but good for fuel. Nar-rua. *Spreading Oak.* D. 10—15. H. 15—30.
103. A—Casuarina sp. *Casuarinaceæ.* A sub-species of the foregoing, found at Appin. Nar-rua. *Spreading Oak.* D. 10—15. H. 15—30.
104. A—Casuarina sp. *Casuarinaceæ.* Usually found in groups or small detached dense thickets in moist places, or "open forest ground"; wood much used for purposes in which lightness and toughness are required. Coom-ban. *Forest Swamp Oak.* D. 12—30. H. 40—70.
105. A—Casuarina sp. *Casuarinaceæ.* A beautiful picturesque tree, growing only in or near the borders of rivers; its wood strong, light, tough, but not durable if exposed to the weather. Billagin. *River or White Oak.* D. 24—60. H. 40—120.
106. A—Casuarina stricta. *Casuarinaceæ.* Tall-growing species, found only near the margin of salt water; its wood not much valued. Comburra. *Saltwater Swamp Oak.* E. 12—24. H. 40—70.
107. B—Monotoca albens. *Epacridaceæ.* Branching large scrub; wood much sought after for handles to chisels and other tools, and for carpenters' mallets. Wallangunda. *Beech.* D. 6—12. H. 10—15.
108. C—Trochocarpa laurina. *Epacridaceæ.* Small tree, generally of crooked growth; wood very close-grained, useful for turning and other purposes demanding a tough fine-grained wood; requires to be seasoned carefully. Barranduna. *Beech Brush Cherry.* D. 10—16. H. 20—30.
109. C—Zieria octandra? *Rutaceæ.* Small tree with yellow duramen, and bark yielding a bright yellow dye; wood very hard, close-grained, and strong. Beudding. *Turmeric.* D. 12—24. H. 40—70.
110. C—Zieria lanceolata. *Rutaceæ.* Handsome small tree; wood soft but close; found at Illawarra. D. 12—24. H. 30—70.
111. C—Eriostemon sp.? *Rutaceæ.* Handsome small tree, with white close-grained wood; found at Illawarra. Yander manna. D. 18—24. H. 40—70.
112. C—Eriostemon sp.? *Rutaceæ.* Pretty small tree, with white, close-grained wood, like that of the orange. D. 12—15. H. 40—50.
113. C—Polyosma cunninghamii. *Grossulariaceæ.* A very beautiful small tree, with bright glossy foliage, and very fragrant flowers; wood close-grained, soft, very apt to rend in drying; from Illawarra, high up the mountain. Yeralla. D. 8—12. H. 30—40.
114. C—Eupomatia laurina. *Anonaceæ.* Low branching tree, bearing a profusion of fragrant flowers; wood soft, close, yellowish-brown. Balwarra. D. 8—16. H. 20—30.
115. C—Cryptocarya glaucescens. *Lauraceæ.* A noble tree, with lofty bole and dense foilage; wood soft, not durable, but useful. Oorawang; Baanung. *Laurel.* D. 24—28. H. 70—120.
116. C—Cryptocarya obovata. *Lauraceæ.* A magnificent tree, producing a soft, white, but useful wood. Myndee. *White Sycamore.* D. 24—60. H. 80—130.
117. C—Cryptocarya sp. *Lauraceæ.* A handsome brush tree; the wood more beautiful than most of the lauraceæ. D. 12—30. H. 50—80.

118. C—Cryptocarya sp.? *Lauraceæ.* Very tall slender tree. *Yellow Wood.* d. 12—18. h. 40—60.

119. C—Cryptocarya sp.? *Lauraceæ.* A tree of noble dimensions, in general habit resembling Cryptocarya obovata, but with smaller leaves; wood soft, light, in request for decking small craft. The local name would seem to be a corruption of Flindersia, with which, however, it has no affinity. *Flindosa.*

120. C—Endiandra glauca. *Lauraceæ.* A noble tree, with lofty cylindrical stem, and ample head; wood hard, close, and fine in grain, duramen dark-coloured, and frequently very handsome, with a powerful aromatic fragrance throughout; common at Brisbane Water, and said to be a very valuable timber. Murrogun. *Teak Wood.*

121. C—Brachychiton acerifolium. *Sterculiaceæ.* A lofty tree, beautiful at all times, magnificent when in blossom; its local name having reference to the striking appearance of its brilliant coral-coloured flowers. Wood soft and spongy; the bark prized by the aborigines for nets and fishing-lines. Weery Wegne. *Flame Tree.* d. 15—36. h. 40—100.

122. A—Brachychiton populneoides. *Sterculiaceæ.* Pretty, small tree, with short stout stem, and graceful aspen-like foliage; the wood soft and spongy, full of mucilage; the tap roots of young trees, and the young roots of old trees, used for food by the aborigines; the bark used for nets and fishing lines. Couramyn. *Couramyn.* d. 24—36. h. 30—50.

123. C—Hibiscus heterophyllus. *Malvaceæ.* A beautiful flowering tree, with slender tall stem; the bark much prized by the aborigines for nets and fishing lines. Dtharang-gange. *Coryjong.* d. 6—9. h. 20—30.

124. C—Sapindus sp. *Sapindaceæ.* One of the most beautiful of the cedar brush trees, of moderate size, the trunk never cylindrical, but of most irregular outline; wood soft, but close, very apt to rend in drying. Found only at Illawarra. Balim bowlimbà. d. 18—36. h. 40—80.

125. C—Genus unknown. *Sapindaceæ.* Of moderate size, but perhaps the most beautiful of the cedar brush trees, its magnificent large leaves being densely clustered together at the ends of its long slender pendulous branches; trunk of very irregular form; wood close, soft, and of pinkish hue; hence its local name. Dawawah; Kareeing. *Maidens' Blush, Ladies' Blush.* d. 18—40. h. 40—80.

126. C—Cupania sp. *Sapindaceæ.* Small crooked-growing tree, with dense, hard wood. Yowarro. d. 6—12. h. 20—40.

127. C—Cupania australis, or Stadmannia australis. *Sapindaceæ.* An elegant tree, with magnificent large pinnate leaves, producing every third or fourth year large clusters of acid fruit, used for preserving by the colonists. Wood whitish and coarse-grained. Burrunedura. *Tamarind Tree.* d. 12—30. h. 53—90.

128.—Genus unknown. *Sapindaceæ.* Coarse-grained, but tough wood, of no beauty. d. 8—16. h. 40—60.

129. C—Panax sp. *Araliaceæ.* Remarkable small, slender-growing tree, with few or no ramifications. Its fine pinnated leaves often exceed three or four feet in length; wood soft and perishable. d. 9—18. h. 30—50.

130. C—Aralia elegans. *Araliaceæ.* Elegant-growing, small tree, with magnificent pinnated leaves; wood soft, white, and spongy. Merring arra. d. 10—15. h. 30—35.

131. C—Botryodendron sp. *Araliaceæ.* A singular, small tree, with magnificent large simple leaves, and soft spongy white wood. *Laurel; Birdlime.* d. 10—15. h. 20—30.

132. C—Doryphora sassafras. *Atherospermaceæ.* A charming tree, with dense, bright glossy foliage and aromatic odour, filling the brushes with the most delicious fragrance. Infusions of its aromatic bark in repute as a simple tonic. Wood soft, weak, and of little repute. Tdjeundegong; Caalang. *Sasafras* or *Sasafrax.* d. 24—36. h. 80—120.

133. C—Doryphora sp. *Atherospermaceæ.* Another charming tree, quite distinct from the last, and, if possible, still more beautiful; seen only in the southern parts of Illawarra. *Black Sasafras.* d. 30—60. h. 80—120.

134. C—Cargilia australis. *Ebenaceæ.* Upright, slender, tall tree, with close-grained hard wood, very apt to get discoloured and to rend in seasoning. Booreerra. *Black Plum.* d. 8—14. h. 20—40.

135. C—Cargilia sp. *Ebenaceæ.* A much finer tree, and with tougher wood; produces large quantities of small fruit, eaten by the aborigines; wood in repute for strength and toughness. Caarambool. *Grey Plum.* d. 12—24. h. 30—40.

136. C—Genus unknown. *Icacinaceæ.* A most magnificent tree, its lofty erect bole always of triangular form; wood close-grained, firm, moderately hard and tough, very apt to rend in drying, containing a peculiar bitter principle,—its qualities little known. The largest tree measured in girth 127 feet. Ngneureen Naanan. *White Maple.* d. 40—80. h. 83—150.

137. C—PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM. *Pittosporaceæ.* A small tree, with very close-grained, hard, white wood, which, when seasoned carefully, is excellent for turning, and promises to be good for wood-engraving; sound transverse sections of more than 10 to 16 inches would be rare. WALLANDUN DEYREN. D. 18—30. H. 50—80.

138. C—ELÆODENDRON AUSTRALE. *Celastraceæ.* Slender-growing little tree, with pretty close-grained wood, which, however, splits in seasoning. COURAIUO. D. 8—10. H. 25—35.

139. C—APHANOPETALUM SP. *Cunoniaceæ.* A noble tree of great beauty, producing in terminal racemes large quantities of acid fruit; wood close-grained, and easily worked; likely to be useful. TDJEUNEN. *White Myrtle; Blue Ash; Ash.* D. 30—48. H. 80—120.

140. C—CERATOPETALUM APETALUM. *Cunoniaceæ.* A beautiful tree, with elongated cylindrical stem; wood soft, light, close-grained, of agreeable fragrance; good for joiners' and cabinet work; much in request for coach-building. BOOLA; NGNAAREWING. *Light Wood; Leather Jacket; Coach Wood.* D. 24—40. H. 80—128.

141. B—CERATOPETALUM GUMMIFERUM. *Cunoniaceæ.* A beautiful flowering plant, rendered conspicuous from afar by the brilliant scarlet colour of the persistent calyxes of its numerous flowers; used for the decoration of churches at Christmas, whence one of its local names. *Officer Plant; Light Wood; Christmas.* D. 6—15. H. 20—40.

142. C—Genus unknown. *Cunoniaceæ.* Small tree, with close-grained, reddish brown wood, said to be good for staves. BOOL BOORAH. *Cork Wood.* D. 18—36. H. 80—120.

143. C—PODOCARPUS SPINULOSUS. *Taxaceæ.* A fine tree with elongated trunk, rarely cylindrical; wood free from knots, soft, close, easily worked, good for joiners' and cabinet work, some trees affording planks of great beauty; common from latitude 35° to 24°. DYRREN DYRREN. *Pine; White Pine.* D. 25—60. H. 70—130.

144. C—EPICARPURUS SP. *Moraceæ.* Small tree, of elegant upright growth, with bright glossy, very rigid, nettle-shaped leaves; wood hard, close-grained, tough, and firm; common at Illawarra. MARRULANG. *Rough Fig.* D. 8—16. H. 30—50.

145. C—FICUS MUNTIA. *Moraceæ.* Wood of no apparent value. ULOWANG. *Rough-leaved Fig.* D. 12—24. H. 30 - 50.

146. C—FICUS SP. *Moraceæ.* The largest tree of the cedar brushes, almost invariably originating as a parasite upon the stem of some large tree; the wood not much valued. WARRAUKA. *Smallest-leaved Fig.* D. 50—150. H. 100—200.

147. C—FICUS SP. *Moraceæ.* Another giant of the cedar brushes, with the same habit of growth. BAIRA. *Small-leaved Fig.* D. 50—150. H. 100—200.

148. C—FICUS MACROPHYLLA. *Moraceæ.* With the same habit as the preceding; not attaining to the same stature, although a more noble-looking tree; wood useful, though difficult to season, common in cedar brushes over a great extent of the east coast. KARREUAIRA. *Large-leaved, or Moreton Bay Fig.* D. 60—120. H. 100—160.

149. C—FICUS RUBIGINOSA. *Moraceæ.* Very common on the shores of Port Jackson, but attaining much greater stature in the cedar brushes. DTHAAMAN. *Port Jackson Fig.* D. 24—48. H. 30—60.

150. C—URTICA GIGAS. *Urticaceæ.* A remarkable tree for its great stature and beauty. The leaves of young vigorous plants often exceed 12 to 15 inches in diameter, and are always conspicuous for size; their sting is most formidable. The largest tree measured exceeded 40 feet in circumference. The wood is too soft to be of use as timber, but a strong fibre is obtained from it by the aborigines. GOO MAO MAH. *Nettle Tree.* D. 40—100. H. 100—160.

151. C—ACHRAS AUSTRALIS. *Sapotaceæ.* A beautiful, small tree; the rich milky sap of which resembles cream in taste; the fruit like a very large plum, but of coarse, insipid flavour; the wood close-grained, firm, and prettily veined, good for cabinet work. Common at Illawarra and at Brisbane Water. The largest tree seen at the latter place measured 10 feet 6 inches in circumference. JERRA WA WAH. *Brush Apple; Wild Plum.* D. 12—36. H. 30—100.

152. C—NOTELÆA OVATA. *Oleaceæ.* Small tree, of crooked growth and no beauty; wood close, hard, and firm; found at Illawarra. DUNGA RUNGA. D. 6—13. H. 15—25.

153. C—NOTELÆA SP. *Oleaceæ.* At Merrigang, an ugly small tree, with hard-hearted wood, but greatly decayed inside. D. 1—15. H. 20—30.

154. C—ALPHITONIA SP. *Rhamnaceæ.* A small tree, with branching wide-spreading head and sparse foliage; trunk erect and cylindrical; wood close-grained and firm; excellent for many purposes. MURRUNG. *Red Ash; Leather Jacket; Cooper's Wood.* D. 20—40. H. 50—100.

155. C—Genus unknown. *Rhamnaceæ.* A noble tree, with a magnificent canopy of foliage, and lofty erect cylindrical bole; wood very close, firm, and hard, evidently a serviceable wood, found at Illawarra and at Brisbane Water. D. 24—43. H. 60—120.

156. C—Genus unknown. *Meliaceæ.* Handsome tree, producing pale-coloured wood; apparently not of much value. *White Cedar; Jemmy Donnelly.* D. 24—60. H. 60—100.
157. C—MELIA AUSTRALIS. *Meliaceæ.* Beautiful flowering tree, closely resembling Melia azedarach; wood soft and coarse, not valued. DTHEERAH. *White Cedar.* D. 12—24. H. 30—60.
158. C—TRICHILIA GLANDULOSA. *Meliaceæ.* A beautiful small tree. WALLAON. *Dog Wood; Blood Wood.* D. 12—18. H. 30—50.
159. C—SYMPLOCOS SP. *Styraceæ.* Small tree, with spreading branches and lofty erect trunk, wood close-grained; its qualities little known. DTHARANDH. D. 20—30. H. 50—100.
160. C—EXOCARPUS SP. *Santalaceæ.* Beautiful small tree, distinguishable from the common Exocarpus by its greater stature, more spreading habit of growth, more sparse foliage, and yellow instead of red fruit; wood close, good for turning, but difficult to season without rending open. KO-IE-YATT. *Cherry.* D. 12—20. H. 39—50.
161. A & B—EXOCARPUS CUPRESSIFORMIS. *Santalaceæ.* Species or sub-species of close upright growth, very different from the last number. COOYIE. *Cherry.* D. 8—12. H. 12—15.
162. B—CALICOMA SP. *Santalaceæ.* Small slender-growing tree; wood close-grained, but its value not known. TDJERRUING. D. 12—20. H. 40—70.
163. C—DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES. *Santalaceæ.* Low branching small tree, with rough cork-like bark; wood white, very soft, close, and firm, excellent for carving. NGMOO. *Cork Wood.* D. 10—16. H. 15—30.
164. C—MYRSINE SP. *Myrsinaceæ.* Handsome, small, slender tree, with prettily-grained, white wood. D. 8—14. H. 25—40.
165. C—MYRSINE VARIABILIS? *Myrsinaceæ.* Charming little tree, with prettily-grained white or pinkish-coloured wood, D. 6—15. H. 20—50.
166. B & C—RULINGIA PANNOSA. *Byttneriaceæ.* Light worthless wood, but yielding a valuable fibre. A very common plant. KERRAWAH. *Black Corryjong.* D. 6—9. H. 15—25.
167. C—Genus unknown. *Xanthoxylaceæ.* Beautiful small tree; the wood very hard and close. Common at Illawarra. KALIGNEEN. D. 12—24. H. 40—90.
168. C—MYOPORUM ACUMINATUM. *Myoporaceæ.* Pretty small tree; wood close and fine. NGMOO. D. 8—12. H. 20—40.
169. A—AVICENNIA TOMENTOSA. *Myoporaceæ.* Low branching tree, growing in the mud of salt-water estuaries; wood, when sound, valued on account of its inlocked tenacious fibre, for stonemasons' mallets. BAA-LUN. *Mangrove.* D. 15—24. H. 12—36.
170. C—CLERODENDRON TOMENTOSUM. *Verbenaceæ.* D. 4—5. H. 12—15.
171. C—VITEX SP. *Verbenaceæ.* A noble tree, the wood of which is said never to shrink in drying; much prized for the decks of vessels. COO-IN-NEW. *White Beech; Beech.* D. 36—70. H. 80—120.
172. C—EHRETIA ACUMINATA. *Ehretiaceæ.* One of the few deciduous trees of Australia; wood soft, and apparently of no value. D. 10—12. H. 20—30.
173. C—EHRETIA SP. *Ehretiaceæ.* A species or sub-species of larger dimensions, and yellowish wood. JINDA YINDA. D. 12—24. H. 40—60.
174. C—BRADLEIA SP. *Euphorbiaceæ.* A small tree, with sparse foliage, and soft, red close-grained wood. D. 12—24. H. 50—70.
175. C—BALOGHIA SP. *Euphorbiaceæ.* A handsome cedar brush tree, with soft, close-grained wood, which burns freely when green, and seems to contain an oily secretion. NULLIERA. *Roger Gough.* D. 9—18. H. 40—80.
176. C—CEDRELA AUSTRALIS. *Cedrelaceæ.* A magnificent timber tree, almost universally used in New South Wales for the interiors of houses. Some of the choice specimens valuable for cabinet work. POLAI. *Cedar.* D. 40—100. H. 80—120.
177. C—ELÆOCARPUS SP. *Tiliaceæ.* A noble timber tree; the wood light and tough, used for oars and other purposes requiring lightness and toughness. YANDER-AIRY. *Mountain Ash.* D. 24—60. H. 80—130.
178. B & C—ELÆOCARPUS CYANEUS. *Tiliaceæ.* Pretty, small tree, conspicuous from its bright blue fruit. D. 6—10. H. 15—25.
179. C—Genus unknown. A pretty, small tree, with close-grained useful wood, found on Mount Keira, Illawarra. D. 16—20. H. 60—80.
180. C—Genus unknown. An elegant little tree, with long pendulous spray. D. 8—10. H. 30—40.
181. C—Genus unknown. A handsome small tree, with close-grained, soft wood, found at Illawarra. PEET-TAH. D. 16—24. H. 50.
182. C—Genus unknown. A beautiful tree, with foliage resembling that of the Quercus ilex; wood close-grained, and good for joiner's work; from an elevation of about 3,000 feet on Merrigang Range, near Berrima. D. 24—36. H. 60—80.
183. C—Genus unknown. Tree with large ovate leaves. D. 10—15. H. 40—60.

184. C—Genus unknown. *Silky Oak.* D. 12—18. H. 40—60.
185. C—Genus unknown. *Flint Wood.*
186. Acronychyia sp.
187. C—Seaforthia elegans. *Palmaceæ.* A most beautiful palm, but hitherto not applied to any useful purpose. Banglay. *Bangalow.* D. 8—14. H. 40—60.
188. C—Corypha Australis. *Palmaceæ.* A noble palm. The unexpanded fronds, prepared by repeated immersion in boiling water, and by drying in the shade, are much prized for the manufacture of plait for hats. Dtharowal. *Cabbage Palm.* D. 12—18. H. 20—120.
189. C—Areca sp.? *Palmaceæ.* Used for walking-sticks. *Walking-stick Palm.*
190. C—Balantium antarcticum. *Polypodiaceæ,* Perhaps the most beautiful, as it is the largest, of the four species of the tree ferns. Found at Illawarra. Gourroomool. *Tree Fern.* D. 9—18. H. 10—25.
191. C—Alsophila Australis? *Polypodiaceæ.* An arborescent fern, of great beauty, but not applied to any useful purpose. Beeow-wang. *Tree Fern.* D. 6—9. H. 10—15.
192. C—Alsophila sp.? *Polypodiaceæ.* Very slender-growing species; the midribs of the fronds dark purple, and very spiny. Yarra-wah. *Tree Fern.* D. 8—4. H. 10—15.
193. C—Alsophila sp.? *Polypodiaceæ.* Beautiful species, with stout cylindrical stem; the midribs of the fronds yellow and quite smooth. Denn-nangue. *Tree Fern.* D. 9—12. H. 12—18.
194. C—Cedrela Australis. *Cedrelaceæ.* Polai. *Cedar.* D. 60—120. H. 80—150.
195. C—Eucryphia Moreii. A moderate-sized tree, growing at an elevation of 3,000 feet; opposite pinnate leaves; foliage sparse.

WOODS INDIGENOUS TO THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF THE COLONY.

(*Collected by* Mr. Chas. Moore.)

The woods referred to in the following catalogue were collected in the Clarence and Richmond Districts, and are principally from localities similar in every respect to that described as "Rich Brush," "Cedar Brush," in the Introduction to the Woods of the Southern Districts. It may be well to observe, by way of further information, that this description of country occupies both sides of the Clarence River for upwards of sixty miles, in belts of no great breadth. On the banks of the Richmond it is not so extensive or so continuous, but from the north branch of that river a rich brush woodland extends in an inland direction to the north-west and south-west for nearly one hundred miles each way; skirting, more or less, the vast basin formed by the New England Dividing Range. The number of species of trees, and the size to which many of these attain in this magnificent country, especially on the table-land, is truly astonishing, some red cedars being ten feet in diameter, and yielding thirty thousand feet of saleable timber. Yet so little is known of these woods, that, beyond the Cedar (*Cedrela*), Pine (*Araucaria*), Rose-wood (*Synoun*), Ash (*Flindersia*), Beech (*Vitex*), Tulip Wood (*Owenia*), and Silky Oak (*Grevillea*), nearly all the others are regarded as worthless, excepting for firewood.

It is desirable to add that the collection was made at a season when the sap was rapidly rising. From this cause, as well as from the subsequent exposure to the sun and air, to which they were all unavoidably subjected, many of the sections have split, or have been otherwise injured. By comparing this with the preceding catalogue, it will be observed that while some trees are common to both districts, such as the large-leaved Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), large nettle (*Urtica gigas*), Native Tamarind (*Cupania australis*), and the Red Cedar (*Cedrella Australis*), and some others, that in general there is a great distinction in genera and species between the trees of the south and those of the north. The most remarkable difference in this respect is the entire absence in the former of Araucaria, Flindersia, Castanospermum, Rottlera, Argyrodendron, and Owenia, genera which abound everywhere in the latter, and mark by their peculiar appearance the localities in which they grow.

151.—

Observe.—In the following list, the first name, in small capitals, is the botanical name. The second name, in *italics*, is the natural order. Then follow the description of the tree, and after that the aboriginal name, in small capitals—the local name in *italics*, and the habitat.

1.—Flindersia Bennettii. F. Muell. *Cedrelaceæ.* This tree is very abundant in the coast brush forests, there attaining a height of 80 feet and 2 feet diameter, comparatively rare and of small size on the Clarence; its large bright glossy foliage and masses of terminal white flowers render it a conspicuous object wherever it grows; the wood is seldom used by settlers, but as it splits well might probably be valuable for staves. Bogum-bogum. Richmond River.

II.—Myrtus Beckleri. F. Muell. *Myrtaceæ.* From 60 to 80 feet in height, about 2 feet in diameter, umbrageous and graceful in appearance; timber of a reddish colour when fresh, becoming pale when dry, said to be durable. Tree very plentiful. Ginugal. Ballina, Richmond River.

III.—Cryptocarya sp. *Lauraceæ.* A tree of general occurrence in the cedar brushes; timber hard and durable, and may be obtained of considerable size; but not used by settlers. Gooroie. Richmond River.

IV.—Cryptocarya sp. *Lauraceæ.* A magnificent tree in size and appearance, attaining a height of 100 feet, and from 3 to 4 in diameter. Timber of great durability. Gulgi. Richmond River,

V.—Lophostemon australis. *Myrtaceæ.* Attaining a height of 100 feet, and 4 to 5 feet in diameter; one of the most valuable timbers in the Colony, on account of its durability; it is averred on credible authority that instances are known of this timber remaining perfectly sound after being nearly thirty years worked up as ribs of vessels, Geria. *Brush, Bastard or White Box.* Port Stephens to the Tweed; plentiful within the coast range in open forests as well as in brushes.

VI.—Lophostemon australis var. *Myrtaceæ.* This tree is abundant, perhaps the same as the last, although the wood is somewhat redder in colour, and hence the name. Used, like the last, for ship-building, scantling, flooring board, &c. *Red Box.* Richmond River.

VII.—Nelitris sp. *Myrtaceæ.* This fine tree occurs only on the coast, in situations facing the sea, where it attains a height of from 70 to 80 feet, and from 3 to 4 feet in diameter. Its timber has been used for ship-building purposes, but on account of its hardness is now seldom employed. It is very close-grained, and when fresh is quite red in colour, Very plentiful. *Buranna.* Richmond River, near Ballina.

VIII.—Frenella verrucosa, var. lævis. *Coniferæ.* The root of this tree is valued by cabinet-makers for veneering purposes, and largely employed in this way some years ago; but from some cause, not explained, it seems to have fallen into disuse. It attains a height of about 60 feet, and from 18 inches to about 2 feet in diameter. Coorong. *Cypress Pine.* Near the coast, at the mouth of the Richmond and Clarence; plentiful.

IX.—Genus? *Meliaceæ?* A handsome small-sized tree, of frequent occurrence, but of no acknowledged value. Worrel. Richmond brushes.

X.—Cryptocarya.? sp. *Lauraceæ.* A magnificent tree, from 80 to 100 feet in height, and 3 to 4 feet in diameter. Abundant in the brushes. Timber of apparent value, but not used for any purposes by settlers. Menem. Ballina, Richmond River.

XI.—Phebalium elatum, A. Cunn. *Rutaceæ.* A small-sized tree, principally remarkable for the strong scent of its leaves. Bobo Bobie. Ballina, Richmond River. In open brushes.

XII.—Schmidelia anodonta, F. Muell. *Sapindaceæ.* A tree of moderate size and general occurrence, not used by the settlers. Gomphan. Richmond and Clarence brushes.

XIII.—Flindersia sp. *Cedrelaceæ.* A handsome moderate-sized tree, unknown to the settlers, although occurring in most of the brushes. Wobul. Richmond River.

XIV.—Panax sp. A small-sized tree, growing in great abundance in the brushes; timber tough, but not used for any purpose by the settlers. Near Lismore, on Richmond River.

XV.—Araucaria Cunninghamii. *Coniferæ.* This noble tree bears the same aboriginal name as the cypress pine; it grows in the greatest profusion in all the brush forests on the Richmond; the timber from the inland or mountain brushes is preferred to that from the coast. It is exported to Sydney and elsewhere in large quantities, the sawyers receiving at the present time £2 10s. per thousand feet. Some trees will yield as much as ten thousand feet of saleable timber. Spars for ships may be obtained in any quantity, from 80 to 100 feet in length. In some instances the tree attains a height of at least 150, and from 4 to 5 feet in diameter—much smaller on the Clarence, where it is also in less abundance. Coorong. *Moreton Bay Pine.* Richmond river, in brush forests.

XVI.—Cupania serrata. *Sapindaceæ.* A very ornamental tree, of small size, plentiful in the brushes. Timber not used. Gulwin Gulwin. Richmond and Clarence.

XVII.—Acmena sp. *Myrtaceæ.* This occurs generally in the brushes; the timber appears to be of some value, but it is not used by the settlers. Size: varying from 50 to 70 feet in height, and from 2 to 4 feet in diameter. Pobo. Richmond, near Lismore.

XVIII.—Hartighsia sp. *Meliaceæ.* Small-sized tree. Timber not used. Munduo. Richmond and Clarence brush forests.

XIX.—Nelitris ingens. F. Muell. *Myrtaceæ.* This singularly handsome tree occurs on nearly all the branches of the Richmond, and always on its immediate banks; it is chiefly remarkable for its bright red guava-like fruit, which is borne in terminal bunches in great quantities; fruit edible but astringent; timber not used. Cobun Bun. *Cherry.* Richmond River.

XX.—Ficus aspera. *Moraceæ.* Plentiful, but timber not used. A moderate-sized tree. Ladalbie. *Small-leafed Fig.* Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

XXI.—Cupania xylocarpa. *Sapindaceæ.* A large tree, in good situations; timber close-grained and hard, particularly so when dry; not used. Wootarie. Clarence and Richmond brushes.

XXII.—Genus? *Sapindaceæ.* Abundant; timber close-grained and, when fresh, somewhat flesh-coloured; from 50 to 80 feet in length, and from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Woorrodii. Clarence and Richmond brushes.

XXIII.—Mooria campylos perma. F. Muell. *Anonaceæ.* A very beautiful tree in appearance. Timber not used. Tree 60 to 80 feet in height; and 3 to 4 feet in diameter. Urra Wymbie. Clarence brushes, near Grafton.

XXIV.—Flindersia Australis. *Cedrelaceæ.* A large-sized tree, of very general occurrence in the Northern districts; from 80 to 100 feet in height, and from 2 to 4 feet in diameter. Timber valuable for staves, for which purpose it is extensively used in the Clarence district. Wyagerie or Cugerie. *Ash, Beech, and Flindosa.* Clarence and Richmond.

XXV.—Cryptocarya glaucescens. *Lauraceæ.* A fine tree, attaining a height of 100 feet in good situations, and from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Timber not used. Urri Burrigundie. Brushes on the coast of the Colony generally.

XXVI.—Jambosa Australis. *Myrtaceæ.* This tree has an abundantly extensive geographical range, occurring more or less in brushes all along the coast of the Colony. Timber not used; from 60 to 80 feet in height, and from 1 to 2 feet in diameter. Urrilibie. *Cherry of the Clarence.* Abundant on the Clarence.

XXVII.—Cupania Australis. *Sapindaceæ.* This tree, remarkable for its large and singular foliage, attains a considerable size on the Clarence, from 60 to 80 feet in height, and as much as 3 feet in diameter; is valued by the settlers on account of its sub-acid fruit, which it yields in great abundance, and of which a very good preserve is made. Timber, although compact and durable, seldom used. Acouloby. *Native Tamarind.* All along the coast in brushes, a common inhabitant.

XXVIII.—Achras Australis. *Sapotaceæ.* Plentiful, one of the most common brush trees, frequently of large size. Timber hard and compact, but seldom used for any purpose in the Northern districts. Wycaulie. *Native Plum.* Clarence and Richmond brushes.

XXIX.—Pseudalangium sp. *Alangiaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree, about 11 inches in diameter. Timber not used. Walm Babie. Brushes on the Clarence, near Grafton.

XXX.—Castanospermum Australe. *Fabaceæ.* A very beautiful and magnificent tree, the principal occupant of many extensive forests in the localities referred to. On the table-land of the Richmond it attains the height of at least 130 feet, and from 5 to 6 feet in diameter. Although the timber is dark and prettily grained, not unlike walnut, yet it is seldom used for any purpose; if durable, it is worthy of attention. It is sometimes split for staves. Irtalie. *Moreton Bay Chestnut, or Bean Tree.* Richmond and Clarence brushes; abundant.

XXXI.—Cupania pseud-orchis. *Sapindaceæ.* A very general tree of moderate size, attaining a height in good situations of 70 feet, and 2 feet in diameter. Timber not used. Iccaaya. Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

XXXII.—Hartighsea rufa. *Meliaceæ.* Not uncommon, a small-sized brush tree with handsome foliage. Timber not used. Woggi-Amabbie. Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

XXXIII.—Epicarpurus orientalis. *Moraceæ.* Abundant, a very general tree, varying in size from 50 to 70 feet and from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Timber said to be durable; very hard; not used. Monduar Gourabie. *Elm.* Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

XXXIV.—Commersonia sp. *Byttneriaceæ.* Plentiful, a small-sized tree, valuable for its bark, which yields a very strong fibre, of which fishing-nets and bags for various purposes are made by the aborigines. If properly prepared this fibre might become of commercial value, as it could readily be obtained in large quantities. Num-Mirraribie. *Brown Kurrajong.* Clarence brush forests.

XXXV.—Panax elegans. *Araliaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree of elegant appearance, timber soft when fresh; not used. Undambie. Clarence and Richmond open forest brushes.

XXXVI.—Genus? *Celastraceæ.* This tree occurs in considerable abundance near to Grafton, where it attains a height of about 60 feet, and from 18 inches to 2 feet diameter. Timber said to be durable but seldom used. Larrabie. Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

XXXVII.—Pithecolobium umbrosum, or Acacia umbrosa. A. Cunn. *Fabaceæ.* In more or less abundance all along the coast; a handsome, small-sized tree. Timber hard, and occasionally used for carpenters' tools. Malla Waundie. Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

XXXVIII.—MORUS BRUNONIANA. *Moraceæ.* Timber not used. LAGAULBIE. Clarence and Richmond brushes.

XXXIX.—Genus? Timber not used. INDERRIGA. Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

XL.—NEPHELIUM LANUGINOSUM. *Sapindaceæ.* A fine tree, attaining a height of 80 feet and 3 feet in diameter. Timber occasionally used for building purposes. UROOBIE. Clarence and Richmond brush forests, plentiful.

XLI.—Genus? Tree of moderate size; timber not used. BIGGERA. Clarence brush forests.

XLII.—AILANTUS? SP. *Xanthoxylaceæ.* A good-sized tree; timber not used. AGUNDIGUNDIE. Clarence. Plentiful near Grafton.

XLIII.—ENDIANDRA VIRENS? F. MUELL. *Lauraceæ.* This singular tree—with its large pomegranate-like fruit, which is borne in great abundance, with sparse shining light green foliage—is general in the districts referred to; timber not used. ULLAGAL MABBIE. *Bat & Ball Native Orange? Native Pomegranate.* Clarence and Richmond open brush forests.

XLIV.—Genus? *Ebenaceæ.* Very abundant. A fine tree of large growth, attaining a height of 100 feet, and 2 to 3 feet in diameter; somewhat rigid in habit. Timber soft when fresh, but so tough as to admit of its fibres being worked into a rope without breaking; said to be durable. Worthy of particular notice. ULLA WABBIE. *Black Myrtle.* Clarence River brushes.

XLV.—ATHEROSPERMA MICRANTHUM. *Atherospermaceæ.* A remarkable and very handsome tree, attaining a height of 80 feet, and from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Timber quite yellow when fresh. Not used. TUNDAMBIE. Brush forests on the Clarence, near Grafton.

XLVI.—BALOGHIA LUCIDA. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Frequent on the coast; abundant on the Clarence. A good-sized tree. Timber not used. NUN NAIA. Clarence River.

XLVII.—SYNÖUM GLANDULOSUM. *Meliaceæ.* One of the largest trees in the district in which it is found, varying in height from 70 to 100 feet, and from 4 to 5 feet in diameter. Timber when fresh of a deep red colour, emitting a scent similar to the common rose. Used for cabinet purposes, for which it has long been highly valued, as well as for the inside lining of houses and ship-building. MOCONDIE. *Rose-wood.* Open forest brushes on the Clarence and Richmond.

XLVIII.—Genus? Plentiful. A middle-sized tree. Timber not used. INDERRIGA. Clarence brush forests.

XLIX.—TETRANTHERA FERRUGINEA. *Lauraceæ.* In favourable situations this tree attains a large size; timber hard, close-grained, but not used. UGAULBIE. Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

L. HODGKINSONIA OVATIFLORA. F. MUELL. A small tree; timber not used. LARRIBIE. Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

LI. SYNÖUM LARDNERI (MOORE). *Meliaceæ.* Plentiful; a fine tree, called by the aborigines by the same name as the Rose-wood, No. 47, but from which it is very different; timber red when fresh, without scent, similar in appearance and in the grain to the cedar used for pencils; hence the name: the bark smells somewhat like a Swedish turnip; employed in house work and general purposes. MOCOUNDIE. *Pencil Cedar; Turnip Wood.* Clarence and Richmond brushes.

LII.—ROTTLERA TINCTORIA. *Euphorbiaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree; timber not used. Clarence and Richmond River brush forests.

LIII.—CARISSA OVATA. *Apocynaceæ.* A small-sized tree, timber prettily grained; not used. Mountain brushes, Clarence River.

LIV.—SCHMIDELIA PYRIFORMIS. *Sapindaceæ.* A small-sized tree, large handsome foliage; timber very hard; not used. Clarence and Richmond mountain brushes.

LV.—CUPANIA ANACARDIOIDES. *Sapindaceæ.* Abundant; this tree attains a height of 70 or 80 feet in good situations, and 18 inches to 2 feet diameter; timber occasionally used for house-building purposes, but not highly valued. Clarence and Richmond brushes.

LVI.—GEIJERA SALICIFOLIA. *Rutaceæ.* A fair-sized tree; timber soft when fresh. Not used. Clarence and Richmond mountain brush.

LVII.—CROTON PHEBALIOIDES. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Tree of small size; timber not used. Clarence and Richmond mountain brush.

LVIII.—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* Prevailing to a great extent; a tree of considerable size. Timber of great strength, and very durable both in and out of the ground. Used principally for posts and beams. WENI AABIE. *Rough-barked Blood-wood.* Clarence and Richmond open forests.

LIX.—EUCALYPTUS SP. *Myrtaceæ.* This and the preceding are mere varieties of the species, and only to be distinguished from each other. Both are equally common, and used for the same purposes. WENI AABIE. *Smooth-barked Blood-wood.* Clarence and Richmond open forests.

LX.—ACMENA SP. *Myrtaceæ.* Very abundant. A small-sized tree, distinguished from all others by its somewhat flattened angular stem and smooth red-stained bark. Timber very hard and tough; said to be valuable for gig shafts. *Hickory; Lignum Vitæ.* Clarence brush forests.

LXI.—Flindersia Australis var. *Cedrelaceæ.* A tree similar to 24, from which it differs in being smaller in every respect,—in the wood being more compact, of a yellowish tinge, and difficult to split; and particularly in the stems being smooth without internode-like swellings, as in that species. Timber used for house-building, and occasionally for staves. Wyagerie. *Flindosa.* Mountain and river brushes, near Grafton, on the Clarence.

LXII.—Denhamia pittosporoides. F. Muell. *Flacourtiaceæ.* A tree of moderate size; timber not used. Clarence brush forests.

LXIII.—Flindersia Greavesii. (Moore.) *Cedrelaceæ,* A magnificent tree, the monarch of the northern forests, attaining a height of 150 feet, 3 to 6 feet in diameter, distinguishable from every other species of the genus by its dark brown and rough scaly bark, as well as by other characters; timber used for house-building purposes. Wyagerie. *Flintamendosa.* Mountain brushes on the Clarence.

LXIV.—Callistemon salignum. *Myrtaceæ.* A tree of moderate size; timber used for posts in damp situations, as it stands well in water. Unoyie. *Tea-tree.* In moist situations; Clarence and Richmond.

LXV.—Melaleuca styphelioides. *Myrtaceæ.* Of frequent occurrence; similar in size to the last, and the timber used for the same purpose. *Tea-tree.* Damp situations inland and banks of river Clarence.

LXVI.—Acacia Cunninghamii. *Fabaceæ.* This tree, which is very abundant in the locality referred to, occasionally attains a considerable size, from 60 to 80 feet in height, and from 18 inches to 2 feet in diameter; timber dark, prettily grained, seldom used. *Bastard Myall.* Brushes and open forests, Clarence.

LXVII.—Alphitonia excelsa. *Rhamanceæ.* Of general occurrence along the coast; a fine tree, often attaining a height of 100 feet; timber dark when old; used for various purposes in the Southern districts, but not valued on the Clarence. Nono Gwyinandie. Clarence River brushes.

LXVIII.—Vitex sp. *Verbenaceæ.* A very remarkable tree, and only found in the locality referred to, where, however, it is plentiful; timber quite soft when fresh, becoming harder on exposure; not used. Pine brush, near Grafton, Clarence.

LXIX.—Myrtus Melastomæ. *Myrtaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree; timber not used. Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

LXX.—Geijera salicifolia? *Rutaceæ.* A tree of moderate size; the bark tasting strong of the drug from which it receives its local name; timber not used. Ink, of a good quality, has been made from the bark of this tree. *Balsam Capivi Tree.* Brush forests, generally in the Northern districts.

LXXI.—Casuarina quadrivalvis. *Casuarinaceæ.* A very common tree, attaining a large size on the Richmond. Timber used occasionally for staves and shingles. Worgnal. *Swamp Oak.* Damp situations in open forest country.

LXXII.—Casuarina tenuissima. *Casuarinaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree; timber extensively used for shingles, and sometimes for cabinet-work. Noo Loi. *Forest Oak or Beef-wood.* Generally abundant in open forest country; principally on sandy ridges.

LXXIII.—Angophora subvelutina. F. Müll. *Myrtaceæ.* A fair-sized tree; timber very strong and durable; used for posts and rails. Illarega. *Apple-tree.* Clarence and Richmond open forest country; abundant.

LXXIV.—Myrtus acmenoides. F. Müll. *Myrtaceæ.* A fine tree, from 60 to 70 feet in length, and from 2 to 3 feet in diameter; timber very hard and durable, but seldom used. *White Myrtle.* Brush forests on the Clarence and Richmond.

LXXV.—Acacia sp., near Cunninghamii. *Fabaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree; timber dark, suitable for cabinet work. Seldom used. *Bastard Myall?* Clarence and Richmond open forests.

LXXVI.—Acronychia Hillii. F. Muell. *Aurantiaceæ.* A small-sized tree; timber not used. Clarence brush forests.

LXXVII.—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* This well-known tree attains a very large size in the Northern districts, upwards of 100 feet in height, and as much as 5 feet in diameter. Timber very highly valued for its unequalled strength and durability; it is used for all kinds of fencing, shingles, beams, dray poles, plough beams, and various other purposes; when properly seasoned it will not shrink. Apparently distinct from the iron-bark of the south. Algerega. *Iron-bark of the Clarence.* Open forest country; abundant on the Clarence river.

LXXVIII.—Melia Australis. *Meliaceæ.* This tree grows to large size on the Clarence. Timber soft, easily worked, principally used for shingles, which are of an inferior kind. *White Cedar.* Open forests; generally in the Northern districts.

LXXIX.—Pseudalangium sp. F. Muell. *Alangiaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree. Timber not used. Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

LXXX.—OWENIA VENOSA. F. MUELL. *Sapindaceæ.* This very handsome foliaged tree, which occurs in most of the northern brush forests, is well worthy of attention on account of its timber, which is exceedingly strong, and very highly coloured with different shades from black to yellow; it takes a good polish, and is used for cabinet work. MOULIIBIE. *Tulip-wood.* Clarence River brush forests.

LXXXI.—BRACHYCHITON LURIDUM (MOORE). *Sterculiaceæ.* This tree often grows to a large size, frequently 3 feet in diameter. Timber very soft, white in colour, and perishable; its splits freely, and is therefore often used for shingles. The bark is exceedingly strong, and yields a fibre similar to the bass or Russian matting. *Sycamore.* Clarence; plentiful.

LXXXII.—ROTLLERA DISCOLOR. *Euphorbiaceæ.* A fine tree, but comparatively scarce. Timber not used. Mountain brush forests; Clarence.

LXXXIII.—DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES. *Scrophulariaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree, remarkable for its cork-like bark. Timber seldom used for any purpose. ONUNGUNABIE. *Cork-wood.* Clarence brush forests.

LXXXIV.—OLEA PANICULATA? *Oleaceæ.* A fine tree, and of very frequent occurrence. Timber said to be hard and durable; but not used. LARIUNDIE. *Marble-wood.* Plentiful near Grafton, on the Clarence.

LXXXV.—FICUS MACROPHYLLA. *Moraceæ.* A truly noble tree, the magnificence of which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to describe. The stem is of great thickness, from 10 to 15 feet, from which, extending outwards, wall-like buttresses grow in all directions; these appear as if intended by nature to be a support to its enormous spreading branches. Timber soft and not durable. Made into packing-cases on the Clarence. WAABIE. *Large-leafed Fig; Moreton Bay Fig.* Brush forests; everywhere on the coast of the Colony.

LXXXVI.— ———. *Rutaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree. Timber not used. Brush forests on the Clarence.

LXXXVII.—URTICA GIGAS. *Urticaceæ.* This tree attains a most gigantic size, and in both districts it is most abundant; the timber is soft, spongy, and of no value, but the bark furnishes a fibre, which is used by the aborigines for making nets and dilly bags. Should this prove to be of any commercial value, very large quantities can be obtained. IRTAIE. *Gigantic Nettle-tree.* Brush forests on the coast; very general on the Clarence and Richmond.

LXXXVIII.—EVODIA ERYTHROCOCCA. F. MÜLL. *Rutaceæ.* A tree of moderate size, of stiff formal habit. Timber not used; bark very acrid. Brush forests on the Clarence.

LXXXIX.—DIOSPYROS? SP. *Ebenaceæ.* A fair-sized deciduous tree, with dark-coloured wood when fresh, changing to a comparative light colour on exposure. Timber soft; not used. Brush forests on the banks of the Clarence.

XC.—PETALOSTIGMA QUADRILOCULARE. F. MUELL. A low-sized tree, with somewhat pendulous branches. Timber not used for any purpose. Open forest country, invariably adjoining brush lands.

XCI.—EVODIA SP. *Rutaceæ.* A tree of moderate size. Timber not used. Clarence brush lands.

XCII.—BALOGHIA LUCIDA VAR. (*b*) AUSTRALIANA. F. MUELL. *Euphorbiaceæ.* A tree of general occurrence, and occasionally of considerable size. Timber not used. Brushes on the Clarence; abundant.

XCIII.—CELTIS OPACA. F. MUELL. *Ulmaceæ.* A good-sized tree. Timber not used. Sometimes 2 feet in diameter. Clarence and Richmond brush land.

XCIV.—ROTTLERA DISCOLOR? F. MUELL. *Euphorbiaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree. Timber not used. Near No. 82. Banks of the Clarence; both in brush and forest land.

XCV.—EVODIA ERYTHROCOCCA? F. MUELL. *Rutaceæ.* Perhaps the same as No. 88, but the wood appears to be of a different texture and colour. Timber not used. Brushes on the Clarence.

XCVI.—BUSBECKIA ARBOREA. *Capparidaceæ.* A small-sized spiny-branched tree. Timber yellowish in colour, and occasionally used for whip-handles. *Tree Caper.* Brush forests on the Richmond and Clarence.

XCVII.—Genus? *Ebenaceæ.* This tree, which is of a moderate size, abounds in the locality referred to. Timber not used. Pine brush, Clarence River.

XCVIII.—PERSOONIA CORNIFOLIA. *Proteaceæ.* This is a small tree, chiefly remarkable as being the only species of the genus in the Northern districts of the Colony. Timber of no value. Richmond and Clarence, open forest country.

XCIX.—JACKSONIA SCOPARIA. *Fabaceæ.* A very common small tree, a sure indication of poor soil. Timber of no value. *Dogwood.* In open forest country throughout the Colony.

C.—ERYTHRINA VESPERTILIONIS. *Fabaceæ.* On open forest land bordering on the thick brush forest, Clarence and Richmond.

ci.—Wistaria megasperma. F. Muell. *Fabaceæ.* A climbing plant, the stem of which is sometimes a foot in diameter, and which, when fresh cut, exudes a rich red resinous juice, which is very astringent. Not used for any purpose. Clarence brush forests.

cii.—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Plentiful on the Clarence. This timber is extensively used for building purposes, such as scantling, battens, flooring-boards, and for posts, rails, ships' planks, &c.; it is often 7 feet in diameter, with a stem, without knot or flaw, of from 70 to 80 feet in length. Many trees yield from 6,000 to 8,000 feet of timber, which is worth at the present time 18s. per 100 feet; its specific gravity is said to be less than any of the other gums. Umbagga. *Flooded Gum.* Near watercourses, or on rich deep alluvial soil, in many parts of the Colony.

ciii.—Eucalyptus sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Plentiful in the Clarence District. This is little, if at all, inferior in size to the preceding; its timber is, however, harder and more durable, but is used for the same purposes, and is of the same market value. *Grey Gum.* On strong stiff alluvial soils throughout the Colony.

civ.—Tabernæmontana? sp. *Apocynaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree, with an intense bitter bark, similar in taste to the quinine, for which it is sometimes substituted. A decoction of the bark is sold by some publicans for bitters. Lacambie. *Bitter Bark.* Brushes on the banks of the Clarence; abundant.

cv.—Rhus rhodanthemum. F. Muell. *Anacardiaceæ.* A good-sized tree; timber sound and durable, of a light-yellow colour, close-grained and beautifully marked; will take a fine polish, and is one of the most suitable timbers in the Colony for cabinet work. *Light Yellow Wood.* Richmond brush forests; plentiful near Richmond.

cvi.—Argyrodendron trifoliatum. F. Muell. A very fine tree, remarkable for its foliage. Timber hard, as the local name implies, but principally used for firewood. Booiong. *Iron-wood: Richmond.* Richmond brushes; abundant.

cvii.—Urtica photiniophylla. *Urticaceæ.* This attains to a large size in some situations. Timber soft and of no value; the bark yields a good description of fibre, which is used by the aborigines for various purposes. *Small-leaved Nettle.* Clarence and Richmond brushes; abundant.

cviii.—Grevillea robusta. *Proteaceæ.* This tree grows to a moderate size, and is very general in the Northern districts. Timber extensively used for staves for tallow casks, and is, in consequence, becoming very scarce. Warra-garria. *Silky Oak.* General in the Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

cix.—Lophostemon sp. *Myrtaceæ.* This fine tree, and a variety called forest mahogany, grows to a large size, and is very plentiful near Grafton; its timber is found to be very durable in wet situations, and is therefore useful for posts or sleepers; it is easily worked, but possesses the property in an unusual degree of blunting the edges of tools, and is, therefore, no great favourite with sawyers. Urcanga. *Swamp Mahogany.* Open forest country in the Clarence District.

cx.—Callistemon sp. *Myrtaceæ.* A small-sized tree; timber very tough and strong; used for boats' knees and braces, axe and chisel handles. Shavings of this wood will bind like a ribbon. *Water Gum.* Banks of fresh water creeks, Clarence District.

cxi.—Callistemon sp. *Myrtaceæ.* Similar in every respect to the last. *Water Gum.* Banks of watercourses, Clarence District.

cxii.—Acmena pendula (Moore) *Myrtaceæ.* A small spreading shrub or tree. Timber very hard and tough; used for the same purposes as the two preceding kinds. *Large-leaved Water Gum.* Banks of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

cxiii.—Lophostemon Australis. *Myrtaceæ.* Same as No. 6. *Brush Box, Clarence.* Clarence and Richmond, in brush and open forest country.

cxiv.—Genus? A good-sized tree. Timber of a dark colour, and splits very readily; used occasionally for various purposes. *Brush Iron-bark.* Brushes, Clarence and Richmond.

cxv.—Cedrela Australis. *Cedrelaceæ.* The timber of this best known, and perhaps the most valuable, tree the Colony possesses; is used very largely for all kinds of purposes; it is easily worked, and in dry situations very durable. A good specimen of this wood is equal in quality to the best mahogany, to which it is very similar in appearance. The tree grows to an enormous size on the table-land of the Richmond, from which and the adjoining district of the Tweed the principal supply is now obtained. A tree of this, lately cut down near Lismore, measured 10 feet in diameter at the base, and was calculated to yield 30,000 feet of saleable timber. Woolia. *Red Cedar.* In thick brush forests within the coast range.

cxvi.—Trochocarpa laurina. R. Brown. *Epacridaceæ.* A small-sized, ornamental tree. Plentiful at the edges of all thick brush forests within the coast range.

cxvii.—Ackama Muellerii. Bentham. *Saxifragaceæ.* A tree of moderate size. Found generally in thick brush forests near the coast.

CXVIII.—Echinocarpus Australis. Bentham. *Tiliaceæ.* A tree of the largest size, frequently attaining a height of 200 feet, with a clear trunk of 50 feet. Specimen of timber, part of a branch. Plentiful in brush forests north of Sydney.

CXIX.—Genus? *Proteaceæ.* A small-sized tree, found sparingly in thick brush forests. Manning and Hastings Rivers.

CXX.—Eugenia sp.? *Myrtaceæ.* A tree of moderate size. Plentiful in the northern brush forests.

CXXI.—Genus? *Laurinaceæ.* A small-sized tree; the whole plant, when fresh, smells like sassafras. In thick brush forests on the Manning and Hastings Rivers.

CXXII.—Genus? *Monimiaceæ.* A tree of small size, called Brush Box by the colonists. Very plentiful in brush forests on the Manning and Hastings Rivers.

CXXIII.—Sterculia fœtida? Bentham. *Sterculiaceæ.* A tree attaining a large size, frequently with a clear straight trunk of 70 feet, called Stave-wood by the colonists. Generally in brush forests on the northern rivers.

CXXIV.—Tetranthera sp.? *Laurinaceæ.* A large-sized tree. Plentiful at Camden Haven and Hastings River.

CXXV.—Geissois Benthamii. F. Müller. *Saxifragaceæ.* A tree attaining a large size. Specimen of wood cut 30 feet from the base.

CXXVI.—Ackama sp? *Saxifragaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree. Found very generally on the Manning and Hastings Rivers brush forests.

CXXVII.—Schizomeria ovata. *Saxifragaceæ.* A tree of large size. Found in all thick brush forests within the coast range.

CXXVIII.—Orites excelsa. *Proteaceæ.* A tree of small size. Found in the thick brush forests on all the northern rivers.

CXXIX.—Pennantia Cunninghamii. Miers. *Olacineæ.* A moderate-sized tree. General in brush forests near the coast.

CXXX.—Genus? *Laurinaceæ.* A small-sized tree. Brush forests on Hastings and Manning Rivers.

CXXXI.—Tetranthera sp.? *Laurinaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree. Plentiful in the thick brush forests on the Hastings River.

CXXXII.—Genus? A small tree. Plentiful on the Hastings River and at Camden Haven.

CXXXIII.—Tetranthera sp.? *Laurinaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree. General in thick brush forests on the Manning and Hastings Rivers.

CXXXIV.—Helicia glabriflora. *Proteaceæ.* A small tree. Found in the mountain brushes on the Hastings River.

CXXXV.—Anopteris Macleayanus. *Saxifragaceæ.* A small-sized tree. Plentiful at Port Macquarie and other places near the coast.

CXXXVI.—Cargillia pentamera? *Ebenaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree, called Black Myrtle, on the Hastings River. This name is also applied to another species of Cargillia by the settlers on the Clarence River. Plentiful in the mountain brushes on the Hastings River.

CXXXVII.—Stenocarpus saligna. R. Brown. *Proteaceæ. Port Macquarie Silky Oak.* Found in all thick brush forests on the coast range.

CXXXVIII.—Genus? *Laurinaceæ.* A tree of moderate size. Found in abundance near Port Macquarie and in many of the thick brush forests on the Hastings and Macleay Rivers.

CXXXIX.—Syncarpia leptopitita. *Myrtaceæ.* A tree of moderate size. Very plentiful in the thick brush forests on the Hastings River.

CXL.—Octoclinus Macleayanus. *Coniferæ.* A small-sized tree. *Port Macquarie Pine.* At present only found near Port Macquarie.

CXLI.—Tarriettia argyrodendron. Bentham. *Sterculiaceæ.* A large-sized tree. Very plentiful in thick brushes on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers. *Iron-wood.*

CXLII.—Genus? *Myrtaceæ.* A tree of large size, plentiful in thick brush forests, from the Richmond to the Tweed River.

CXLIII.—Castanospernum Australe. A. Cun. *Leguminosæ.* A tree of very large size. Found in abundance in the brushes, from the Macleay River south to Cape York to the north. *Moreton Bay Chestnut, or Bean-tree.*

CXLV.—Helicia ternifolia. F.M. *Proteaceæ.* A small-sized tree, Richmond and Tweed River brushes. *Nut-tree.*

CXLIV.—Dysoxylon rufum. Bentham. *Meliaceæ.* A large-sized tree, found in the thick brushes on all the rivers on the east coast of Australia.

CXLVI.—Stenocarpus Cunninghamii. R. Brown. *Proteaceæ.* A very handsome tree, of moderate size, very plentiful in the brushes on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CXLVII.—Elæocarpus grandis. F. M. *Tiliaceæ.* A tree attaining a very large size, found in the thick brushes on all the rivers on the east coast of New South Wales.

CXLVIII.—Akania Hillii. Hook. *Sapindaceæ.* A handsome tree, of small size, found in the thick brushes on all the rivers of the east coast of New South Wales, from the Manning to the Tweed Rivers.

CXLIX.—Helicia prœalta. F. M. *Proteaceæ.* A tree of moderate size, found in the thick brushes on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

CL.—Cedrela Australis. F. M. *Meliaceæ.* This wood is yet obtained in considerable quantities, but this will soon become a scarce article, as it is not to be procured of any size from any other localities than those indicated ; open forest brushes on the coast of New South Wales, on the Richmond, Bellinger, and Tweed Rivers. *Red Cedar.*

CLI.—Grevillea robusta. *Proteaceæ.* This tree attains to a considerable size ; found in the thick brushes on the east coast of Australia, from the Clarence River to Cape York. *Silky Oak.*

CLII.—Laurus camphora. W. *Laurinaceæ.* Grown in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

CLIII.—Frenella verrucosa. *Coniferæ.* This tree attains a considerable size. The wood is valued by the cabinet-makers for veneering purposes. Plentiful on the Richmond and Clarence Rivers. *Cypress Pine.*

CLIV.—Rhus rhodanthema. F. M. *Anacardiaceæ.* A tree attaining a considerable size. The timber is sometimes used for cabinet-work. Richmond River brush forests. *Light-yellow Wood.*

CLV.—See 182, Southern Woods.

CLVI.—Fagus carronii. Moore. *Corylaceæ.* A magnificent tree, found on the Northern Coast Range, at an elevation of 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

CLVII.—Endiandra species? *Laurineæ.* A moderate-sized tree from 80 to 100 feet high, with a straight bole of 30 to 40 feet ; timber little used at present. Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers ; plentiful.

CLVIII.—Grevillea robusta. Cunn. *Proteaceæ.* This tree grows to a fair size, and is very general in the Northern districts ; timber used extensively for staves. Warra-garria. *Silky Oak.* Brush forests of the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CLIX.—Rhodamnia trinervia. Blume. *Myrtaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet, 12 to 18 inches in diameter ; wood hard and compact ; not much used at present. *Red Scrub Tea-tree or Three-veined Myrtle.* Thin brush forests generally on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

CLX.—Litsæa dealbata. Nees. *Laurineæ.* A fair-sized tree, plentiful in places ; wood but little used at present. Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CLXI.—Orites excelsa. R. Brown. *Proteaceæ.* A tree of small size ; wood used as Silky Oak for staves. Thick brush forests on all the northern rivers.

CLXII.—Denhamia pittosporoides. Muell. *Celastrineæ.* A tree of moderate size ; wood not used at present. Clarence and Richmond brush forests.

CLXIII.—Elæocarpus ovatifolius. Muell. *Tiliaceæ.* A small-sized tree ; wood hard, white, and close-grained. *Pigeon-berry.* Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CLXIV.—Eugenia species? *Myrtaceæ.* A good-sized tree, attaining a height of 80 to 150 feet, 2 to 3 feet in diameter ; wood hard, easily worked, and generally said to be of excellent quality. It is much liked by those who have used it. Marra. *Marra.* Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CLXV.—Cryptocarya obovata. R. Brown. *Laurineæ.* A large tree, 100 to 150 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with a straight bole of 30 to 40 feet ; wood white, easily worked, much liked for many purposes. Myndee. *Black Sycamore.* Brush forests of the northern rivers generally.

CLXVI.—Cryptocarya glaucescens. R. Brown. *Laurineæ.* A tall straight tree, 100 to 150 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with a straight bole of from 30 to 40 feet ; wood soft, easily worked, plentiful in many places. Urri Burrigundie. *White Sycamore, or White Wood.* Brush forests generally on the rivers in the north districts.

CLXVII.—Gmelina Leichhardtii. Muell. *Verbenaceæ.* A fine tree, from 80 to 150 feet high, 3 to 5 feet in diameter ; wood of good quality, much liked for flooring and decks of vessels. *Beech.* Brush forests generally on the coast.

CLXVIII.—Flindersia species. *Cedreleæ.* A large tree, remarkable for its tall straight trunk, attaining a height of 180 to 200 feet, 2 to 4 feet in diameter, with a clear bole of 60 feet ; wood yellowish when fresh. *Long Bob.* Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CLXIX.—Daphnandra micrantha. Benth. *Monimiaceæ.* A handsome tree, attaining a height of 100 to 130 feet, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with a clear straight bole ; wood yellow when fresh ; but little used at present. Tdun-dambie. *Satin Wood.* Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CLXX.—Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum. Muell. *Rutaceæ.* A small tree, the trunk covered with round straight prickles ; wood of a bright yellow colour when fresh, and has been used for dyeing purposes. *Thorny Yellow-wood.* Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXI.—Genus. *Meliaceæ.* A small-sized deciduous tree ; wood of little value, said to dye brown. *Mock Cedar.* Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXII.—ALPHITONIA EXCELSA. REISSEK. *Rhamnaceæ.* A fair-sized tree, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet, and 2 feet in diameter; wood useful for various purposes. NONO-GWYINANDIE. *White ash.* Clarence and Richmond brush forests, and throughout the coast districts of the Colony.

CLXXIII.—MALLOTUS PHILIPPINENSIS. MUELL. *Euphorbiaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree; the timber not used. Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXIV.—BOSSITOA SAPINDIFORMIS. MUELL. *Rutaceæ.* A small-sized tree, very plentiful on the Upper Richmond River; wood beautifully marked; works easily, and useful in various ways for cabinet-work. *Union Nut.* Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed River.

CLXXV.—CAPPARIS NOBILIS. MUELL. *Capparideæ.* A dwarf-growing tree, with a rather short trunk; wood hard, very yellow when fresh. *Mock Orange.* Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXVI—SCOLOPIA BROWNII. MUELL. *Bixineæ.* A large tree, much fluted at the base; from 100 to 150 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, and a straight bole of 30 to 40 feet; wood hard, close-grained, and of good quality. Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXVII.—EUGENIA SPECIES? *Myrtaceæ.* A tall, straight tree, attaining a height of 150 feet, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with a clear bole of 30 to 50 feet; wood hard, compact, of good quality, of a red colour when fresh. *Scrub Tea-tree.* Thick brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXVIII.—EUGENIA SPECIES? *Myrtaceæ.* A large tree, with a spreading top, attaining a height of 100 feet, and a diameter of 2 to 4 feet; wood hard, easily worked, and of excellent quality. *Dark Scrub Tea-tree.* Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXIX.—MYRTUS ACMENOIDES. MUELL. *Myrtaceæ.* A small-sized tree, with a smooth red bark; wood very hard and tough, of good quality, and valuable for various purposes. *Hickory or Lignum Vitæ.* Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers, in the brush forests.

CLXXX.—HODKINSONIA OVATIFLORA. MUELL. *Rubiaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree, 60 to 80 feet high; always more or less twisted in the bole. Wood of a beautiful yellow colour, when fresh; but little used at present. *Golden Ash.* LARRIBIE. Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXXI.—RATONIA SPECIES? *Sapindaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree; wood but little used at present. Thick brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXXII.—FLINDERSIA OXLEYANA. MUELL. *Cedreleæ.* A very tall tree, of small diameter and straight bole; wood little used at present. *White Teak; Yellow-wood.* WYAGERIE. Plentiful in the brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXXIII.—CARGILLIA PENTAMERA. MUELL. *Ebenaceæ.* A good-sized tree, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet, with a clear bole of 40 to 50 feet, and a diameter of 2 to 3 feet; the wood is said to be very tough, but little used at present. *Black Myrtle.* Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXXIV.—APHNANTHE PHILIPPINENSIS. PLAN. *Urticeæ.* A moderate-sized tree, from 50 to 80 feet high, and a clear bole of 12 to 20 feet. Wood very tough; but little used at present. *Elm.* MONDUAR GOURABIE. Brush forests on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

CLXXXV.—ACHRAS MYRSINOIDES. CUNN. *Sapotaceæ.* A tall tree, of small size. Wood hard, and works well; used for dray-poles and shafts. *Nut Apple.* Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXXVI.—HELICIA TERNIFOLIA. MUELL. *Proteaceæ.* A small tree, 30 to 50 feet high. Wood firm, of a beautiful grain; used in cabinet-work. *Nut Tree.* Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers; plentiful.

CLXXXVII.—HARPULLIA PENDULA. PLANCH. *Sapindaceæ.* A handsome tree, of moderate size; timber very strong; highly coloured in black and yellow; an excellent wood for cabinet-work. *Tulip-wood.* MOULÜBIE. Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXXVIII.—FLINDERSIA BENNETTIANA. MUELL. *Cedreleæ.* A fair-sized tree, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet, and a diameter of 2 to 3 feet, and a clear bole of 40 feet. Wood not much used at present. *Crow Ash.* BOGUM BOGUM. Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CLXXXIX.—ELŒSDENDRON AUSTRALE. VNTE. *Celastrineæ.* A tree of moderate size. Wood firm, close-grained and works well, and of good quality. Brush forests generally along the coast district of New South Wales.

CXC.—Genus? *Rutaceæ.* A good-sized tree, attaining a height of 100 to 150 feet, and a clear bole of 30 to 40 feet; 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Wood hard, of good quality, and much liked by those who have used it; heart dark-brown, resembling walnut. *Mountain Sycamore.* Brush forests, Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CXCI.—TARRIETIA ARGYRODENDRON. BENTH. *Sterculiaceæ.* A large-sized tree, 150 feet high, 2 to 4 feet in diameter, wood hard, but little used at present. BOOIONG, *Booiong.* Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CXCII.—TARRIETIA CARRONII. MOORE. *Sterculiaceæ.* A large tree, 100 to 150 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, and a clear straight bole of 40 feet; wood hard, of a light colour, very tough. CORRUMBIL. *Iron-wood.* Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CXCIII.—DORYPHORA SASSAFRAS. ENDL. *Monimiaceæ.* A tree attaining a considerable size in some places; wood not of much value for general purposes, but the bark is in some repute as a simple tonic. *Sassafras.* Brush forests, generally along the coast districts of New South Wales.

CXCIV.—EUGENIA MYRTIFOLIA. SIMS. *Myrtaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree, 80 feet high, 1 to 2 feet in diameter; timber hard and said to be durable, but not much used at present. URRI-ILBIE. *Cherry.* Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CXCV.—TRISTANIA SUAVEOLENS. SMITH. *Myrtaceæ.* A fair-sized tree, 80 to 100 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, bole usually short; wood found to be very durable in wet situations, and very useful for posts or sleepers. *Mahogany.* Thin brush and open forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CXCVI.—DYSOXYLON LESSERTIANUM. BENTH. *Meliaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree, 80 to 100 feet high, 1 to 3 feet in diameter; wood easily worked, and sometimes beautifully marked. Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CXCVII.—ELŒOCARPUS SPECIES? *Tiliaceæ.* A tree attaining a height of 60 to 100 feet, and a diameter of 1 to 2 feet; wood but little used at present. *Black Laurel.* Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

CXCVIII.—EHRETIA SPECIES? *Boragineæ.* A small-sized tree, wood of a dark colour, but the full-grown trees are seldom sound. Near the edge of brush forests, or in slightly open forests on the Richmond and Clarence Rivers.

CXCIX.—Genus? *Anacardiaceæ.* A large tree, 100 to 150 feet high, 2 to 4 feet in diameter, with a clear bole of 50 feet; wood when fresh cut smelling like onions, the grain and general appearance of the timber much resembling cedar, for which it is frequently squared and sold. *Bog Onion.* Richmond and Tweed Rivers, in thick brush forests.

CC.—DYSOXYLON SPECIES? *Meliaceæ.* A large tree, 100 to 150 feet high, and a diameter of 2 to 3 feet, and a bole of 30 to 40 feet; wood of good quality and easily worked. *Red Rose-wood.* Brush forests, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CCI.—EUROSCHINUS FALCATUS. HOOK. *Anacardiaceæ.* A large tree, attaining a height of 150 feet, 2 to 4 feet in diameter; wood much resembling cedar, and useful for many purposes. *Jemmy Donnelly.* Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers—plentiful.

CCII.—FLINDERSIA GREAVESII. MOORE. *Cedreleæ.* A very large tree, 150 to 200 feet high, with a clear bole of 50 to 60 feet, and a diameter of 5 to 8 feet; wood very hard and durable, much liked for building purposes, although the sawyers dislike cutting it when fresh. BOLBORO. *Flindosa.* Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CCIII.—Genus? A large tree, 100 to 150 feet high, 2 to 4 feet in diameter, and a clear bole of 50 feet; wood of a good quality for many purposes, but little has yet been sent to market; plentiful in many places. *She Beech.* Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CCIV.—EUGENIA JAMBOLANA. LAMB. *Myrtaceæ.* A fair-sized tree of 80 to 100 feet high, 1 to 2 feet in diameter, and a clear bole of 30 feet; wood of a pink colour when fresh. Not used at present. DUROBBI. *Durobbi.* Rich brush forests on the Tweed and Upper Richmond Rivers.

CCV.—GEISSOIS BENTHAMII. MOORE. *Saxifragaceæ.* A tall, straight-growing tree, from 80 to 130 feet high, 1 to 2 feet in diameter, with a clear bole of 30 to 40 feet; wood not used at present; plentiful in many places. Rich brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CCVI.—DYSOXYLON FRASERANUM. BENTH. *Meliaceæ.* A large tree, of 80 to 100 feet high, and 2 to 4 feet in diameter; wood when fresh of a deep red colour, emitting a scent similar to the common rose, highly valued for cabinet-work and inside lining of houses. MOCONDIE. *Rose-wood.* Thin brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

CCVII.—BALOGHIA LUCIDA. ENDL. *Euphorbiaceæ.* A tree of moderate size; wood soft, close-grained, and works easily; not much used. NUN NAIA. *Brush Blood-wood.* Brush forests generally along the coast districts of New South Wales.

CCVIII.—SERSALISIA SERICEA. R. BROWN. *Sapotaceæ.* A tree of moderate size, 80 to 130 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter; wood close-grained, works easily, but not much used at present. Rich brush forests on the Tweed and Upper Richmond Rivers.

CCIX.—RHODAMNIA ARGENTEA. *Myrtaceæ.* A fine tree, 80 to 100 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with a straight bole of 30 feet; timber very hard and durable, but seldom used at present. *White Myrtle.* Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

ccx.—Stenocarpus sinuatus. Endl. *Proteaceæ.* A tree of moderate size, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet, 2 feet in diameter; wood used for staves, and much liked for inside work by carpenters. Yiel Yiel. *Yiel Yiel.* Brush forests, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

ccxi.—Genus? *Sapindaceæ.* A fine tree, 100 to 150 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, and a clear bole of 40 feet; wood hard, of a red colour when fresh, and brown in the centre; not much used. Thin brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

ccxii.—Bosistoa species? *Rutaceæ.* A small-sized tree, 40 to 80 feet high, 12 to 20 inches in diameter; not very plentiful; wood not used at present. Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

ccxiii.—Tetrantera ferruginea. R. Brown. *Laurineæ.* A moderate-sized tree, 80 to 100 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with a clear bole of 30 feet; wood hard, close-grained, and appears to be of good quality; not much used. Ugaulibie. Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

ccxiv.—Pithecolobium pruinosum. Benth. *Leguminosæ.* A small-sized tree; wood hard, and occasionally used for carpenters' tools; not plentiful. Mall Waundie. Thin brush forests, Richmond, Clarence, and Tweed Rivers.

ccxv.—Callistemon salignus. Dec. *Myrtaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree, with a rather short bole; wood hard, and very durable in the ground as posts and sleepers. *White Water Gum.* Low places in thin forests on the Richmond, and generally along the coast districts of New South Wales.

ccxvi.—Morus brunoniana. Endl. *Urticeæ.* A small-sized wood, white, tough, but not used. Brush forests on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

ccxvii.—Eugenia species? *Myrtaceæ.* A large tree, 100 to 150 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with a clear bole of 50 feet; trunk always of irregular form, with a twisted appearance; wood very hard, and easily worked; very much liked by those who have used it. Coolmin. *Small Cherry.* Brush forests, Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

ccxviii.—Tetranthera species? *Laurineæ.* A moderate-sized tree, 80 to 100 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with a clear bole of 30 feet; wood but little used at present. Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

ccxix.—Tristania conferta. R. Brown. *Myrtaceæ.* A large tree, 100 to 130 feet high, 2 to 4 feet in diameter, and a clear bole of 30 to 40 feet; wood hard, and valuable on account of its durability, both in ship and house building. Geria. *Brush Box.* Thin brush and open forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers, extending inland to New England.

ccxx.—Eugenia species? *Myrtaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree, 60 to 80 feet high, 12 to 18 inches in diameter, bole tall and straight; wood very hard, but little used at present. *Black Marara.* Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

ccxxi.—Genus? *Laurineæ.* A moderate-sized tree, 80 to 100 feet high, 1 to 2 feet in diameter, with a clear bole of 40 feet; wood not used at present. Brush forests on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

ccxxii.—Melicope australasica. Muell. *Rutaceæ.* A moderate-sized tree, of 80 to 100 feet high, 1 to 2 feet in diameter, with a round clear bole of 30 to 40 feet; wood not used at present. Brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.

ccxxiii.—Phyllanthus Ferdinandi. Muell. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Thin brush forests generally along the coast districts of New South Wales.

ccxxiv.—Casuarina torulosa. Ait. *Casuarineæ.* A moderate-sized tree; timber extensively used for shingles, and sometimes for cabinet-work. Noo-loi. *Forest Oak, or Beef-wood.* Open forests generally.

ccxxv.—Memecylon species? *Melastomaceæ.* A tree of moderate size, tall, straight, with a round top, and a clear bole of 50 to 60 feet, and a diameter of 2 or 3 feet wood not used. Cobun bun. *Red Apple.* Near the banks of creeks in brush forests, Richmond River.

ccxxvi.—Alstonia constricta. Muell. *Apocyneæ.* A moderate-sized tree, from 60 to 70 feet high, 12 to 15 inches in diameter; bark intensely bitter, and wholesome, sometimes used as a tonic; wood yellow, close-grained, and works well, but little used at present. Lacambie. *Bitter-bark.* Thin brush forests on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

ccxxvii.—Cudrania javenensis. Tric. *Urticeæ.* A strong-growing scandent shrub, sometimes forming a trunk of 4 to 6 feet in cleared ground, and 6 to 10 inches in diameter; wood yellow, and the centre very hard; it is used in dyeing yellows and browns. *Cockspur Thorn, or Dye-wood.* Thin brush forests, generally along the coast districts of New South Wales.

The kinds of trees which have no names, or the genus only attached to them, are apparently new and undescribed species. Of these neither flowers or fruit could be obtained.

AGRICULTURE.

Class 600.

ARBORICULTURE AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

TIMBER AND TRUNKS OF TREES ENTIRE OR IN TRANSVERSE OR TRUNCATED SECTION, WITH SPECIMENS OF BARK, LEAVES, FLOWERS, SEED-VESSELS, AND SEEDS.

152.—Iron-bark Timber. Exposed for three years in salt water.

153.—Turpentine Timber. Do. nine do. do.

Exhibited by Shoobert, James, Sydney Exchange, to show the quality these timbers possess of resisting the attacks of marine insects, &c.

154.—Boree. 2 specimens.
155.—Straight Yarran. 2 specimens.
156.—Curly Yarran. 2 specimens.

Derepas, W., Youngara Station, Marsden, New South Wales.

157.—1 piece of Timber, from Bellinger River. Hodgson, George, Thanet Lodge, Redfern.

158 to 160.—3 logs Timber. Penzer, J., Bundamar, near Dubbo, Lower Macquarie. Very useful for Station purposes.

161.—Specimens of Timber from Mount Victoria. Du Faur, E., Rialto-Terrace, Sydney.

162.—Slab of Cedar.
163.—Flitch of Cedar.
164.—Iron-bark.
165.—Tallow Wood.
166.—Blackbut.
167.—Blue Gum.
168.—Spotted Gum.

Hudson Bros., Botany Road, Redfern.

169, 170.—2 pieces Scented Myall (*Acacia pendula*). Used for Pipe Bowls, Stock-whip Handles, and occasionally for Incense. Exhibited by E. S. Hill, Point Piper.

Class 603.

GUMS, RESIN, AND CAOUTCHOUC.

171.—Yarran Gum. Derepas, R., Youngara, New South Wales.

Class 604.

PRESSED FERNS.

172.—1 Large collection in portfolio, Pressed Ferns.
173, 174.—2 Small collections in portfolio, Pressed Ferns.

Mrs. Harling and H. H. Field, Clarence-street, Sydney, New South Wales.

Class 605.

SEEDS, NUTS, ETC., FOR FOOD AND ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.

175.—Quondong Nuts. Derepas, R., Youngara.

176.—Copra (dried Cocoa-nut.) Hennings, F. W., Loma Loma, Fiji.

177.—Copra (dried Cocoa-nut.) Ryder Bros., Mango Island, Fiji.

178.—No. 9. Seed of Macrozamia Denisonii. (This seed is also exhibited in the pod, cut up and dried ready for roasting, in a whole state, and starch obtained from same.) The seed of this enormous cycad contains a large quantity of farina, and at one time was largely consumed by the Aboriginal Natives as food. When fresh it is acrid, but by cutting it through and steeping it in water for some days this acrid principle is removed. It is roasted before being eaten..

179.—No. 10. Seed of Castanospernum Australe. This seed, the produce of one of the most magnificent trees indigenous to New South Wales, is rich in farina, and is used by the aboriginal natives as an article of food. It requires to be well steeped in water for some time, and then roasted before being eaten.

180.—No. 11. Ginger Root. The Ginger plant grows remarkably well in the open air in many parts of the Northern Districts of New South Wales.

181.—No. 12. Alstonia constricta. This, the Bitter Bark of the colonists, is used as Quinine, to which however it has no affinity. It is supposed to contain valuable tonic properties.

The New South Wales Commissioners.

182.—Medicinal Bark, used in the northern parts of New South Wales as a specific against fever and ague. Armstrong, A., Bridge-street.

Class 620.

CEREALS, GRASSES, AND FORAGE PLANTS.

183.—Maize, 1 bushel. Lovegrove, W., Terrara, Shoalhaven River.

184.—Maize, 1 bag. Ryder Brothers, Mango Island, Fiji.

185.—Maize. Grown at Bega, by Peden, M. J.

186.—MAIZE. DEMESTRE, E., Shoalhaven.

187.—MAIZE. Small Red Core in cob and thrashed, grown and exhibited by EGGINS, JAMES, Grafton, Clarence River.

188.—MAIZE, Golden Drop. By EGGINS, JAMES, Grafton, Clarence River.

189.—MAIZE, Early White and Golden Drop. By BLAIN, C. R., Grafton, Clarence River.

190.—FLAT MAIZE.
191.—NINETY-DAY MAIZE.
NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSIONERS.

192.—LARGE YELLOW FLINT MAIZE.
193.—SMALL YELLOW FLINT MAIZE.
194.—EARLIEST FRENCH MAIZE.
SIR WILLIAM MACARTHUR, Camden Park.

195.—SORGHUM.
196.—IMPHEE.
197.—BUCKWHEAT.
SIR WILLIAM MACARTHUR, Camden Park.

198.—WHITE GERMAN MILLET.
199.—YELLOW ITALIAN MILLET.
200.—CANARY SEED.
SIR WILLIAM MACARTHUR, Camden Park.

201.—WHEAT, 50 lbs. LEWIS BROS., Tamworth.

202.—WHEAT, 1 peck. DALTON BROS., Orange.

203.—WHEAT, 1 bag. NELSON BROS., Orange.

Class 621.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS AND ESCULENT VEGETABLES.

204.—BEANS, 1 small bag. RYDER BROS., Mango Island, Fiji.

205.—CANADIAN WONDER BEAN.
206.—LARGE HARICOT BEAN.
207.—HARICOT BEAN.
208.—RICE HARICOT BEAN.
209.—CANTERBURY BEAN.
210.—WHITE LUPIN.
211.—LAXTON'S WILLIAM THE 1ST PEA.
212.—LAXTON'S POPULAR PEA.
213.—LAXTON'S SUPERLATIVE PEA.
214.—LAXTON'S OMEGA PEA.
215.—VEITCH'S PERFECTION PEA.
216.—QUEEN OF DWARF PEA.
217.—BLUE FIELD PEA.
SIR WILLIAM MACARTHUR, Camden Park.

Class 622.

ROOTS AND TUBERS.

218.—TURMERIC. RYDER BROS., Mango Island, Fiji.

219.—TURMERIC POWDER. RYDER BROS., Mango Island, Fiji.

Class 623.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND COFFEE.

220.—TOBACCO LEAF. 12 lbs., grown in New South Wales. DIXSON AND SONS, York-street.

221.—TOBACCO. Manufactured from leaf grown in New South Wales (two samples). DIXSON AND SONS, York-street, Sydney.

222.—TOBACCO LEAF. Grown on the Clarence River—cigar leaf. JAESCHKE, GUSTAVE.

223.—CIGARS, 1,000 Hatilvas and 1,000 La Paulinas. Manufactured by W. Schweigert & Co., from leaf grown in New South Wales. Exhibited by NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSIONERS.

224.—CIGARS, from leaf grown in the Clarence River District. Manufactured by MUIRHEAD, R., Grafton, Clarence River.

225.—CIGARS, from leaf grown in the Clarence River District. Manufactured by JAESCHKE, GUSTAVE, Grafton, Clarence River.

226.—COFFEE, 1 show glass. Grown and prepared by HOFF, M. CAMILLE, Nakuta-kina, New Caledonia.

Class 643.

MARINE ANIMALS, CRUSTACEANS, BECHE-DE-MER.

227.—BECHE-DE-MER. HENNINGS, F. AND W., Loma Loma, Fiji.

Class 651.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

THE DAIRY—PRESERVED MILK, BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

228.—PRESERVED MILK, in a condensed form, prepared by a new process. The inventor—SECCOMBE, R., Milton, Ulladulla, New South Wales.

Class 652.

HIDES, FURS, LEATHER, TALLOW, OIL, HORN, GLUE, ETC.

229.—LEATHER,—2 sides heavy sole leather.
2 sides medium.
2 sides light.
1 hide heavy kip.
1 hide light kip.
1 pair yearling runners.
2 sides horse tweed.
2 dozen waxed calf.
½ dozen waxed splits.
1 dozen waxed wallaby skins.
½ dozen waxed kangaroo skins.
2 dozen enamelled kangaroo skins.
½ dozen russet kangaroo skins.

WRIGHT, DAVENPORT, & Co., 5, Barrack-street, Sydney.

230.—LEATHER,—5 sides of sole. J. FORSYTH and SONS, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

231.—LEATHER. 1 japanned grain split hide, for dashes.
1 japanned grain horse hide, for collars.
1 japanned flesh split hide, for dashes.
1 stout enamelled hide, straight grain, for coach.
1 light enamelled hide, cross grain, for buggy.
1 light enamelled hide, cross grain, for cushion.
1 dozen enamelled kangaroo skins, medium and small, for boots.
1 dozen japanned kangaroo skins, medium and small, for boots.
½ dozen levant kangaroo skins, bright grain, for boots.

ALDERSON AND SONS, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

All the above patent and enamelled leather are manufactured entirely from hides and skins the produce of New South Wales. The exhibitors were the first to introduce the manufacture into the Colony, some thirty years since.

232.—TALLOW, Beef. BELL, H., Sydney.

233.—TALLOW, Mutton. BELL, H., Sydney.

234.—TALLOW, Beef. HEWITT, T. G., Grafton, Clarence River.

235.—TALLOW, Mutton. HEWITT, T. G., Grafton, Clarence River.

236.—NEAT'S FOOT OIL. BELL, H., Sydney.

237.—Neat's Foot Oil. Berry, J. S., Botany, Sydney.

238.—Neat's Foot Oil. Hewitt, T. G., Grafton.

239.—Glue. Manufactured by Berry, J. S., Botany. Exhibited by New South Wales Commissioners.

Class 654.

240.—Beeswax, Prepared. Layton, Fred., Grafton, Clarence River.

Class 656.

PRESERVED MEATS, VEGETABLES, AND FRUITS DRIED OR IN CANS OR JARS.

241.—Preserved Meats.

12 2-℔ tins boiled beef.
6 6-℔ tins boiled beef.
6 6-℔ tins boiled mutton.
12 4-℔ tins boiled beef
12 4-℔ tins boiled ox-tongues.

The Sydney Meat-preserving Company, Margaret-street, Sydney.

242.—Preserved Pine-apples, 5 tins. Grown and prepared by Hoff, Monsieur Camille, Nakutakina, New Caledonia.

THE ORANGE AND ITS VARIETIES.

New South Wales produces few indigenous fruits, and those of a class so poor that they are scarcely worth naming; neither has any successful attempt been made to improve such of its natural productions either by budding, grafting, or otherwise.

In our exotic and acclimatized varieties we have the orange, citron, lime, lemon, and shaddock; pear, apple, quince, peach, nectarine, and apricot; loquat, pomegranate, medlar, guava, and Chinese date plum; strawberry, mulberry, grape, cherimoria, passion-fruit, banana, and fig, besides the different varieties of water-melon, rock-melon, cucumber, and other cucurbitaceous plants, all of which grow side by side in the county of Cumberland and most other parts of the Colony, and in good seasons produce fruit in great profusion and of excellent quality, and which may be obtained at moderate prices. While the more elevated table-lands of Goulburn, Bathurst, Braidwood, &c., with their colder climate, produce, in addition to those already named, cherries, plums, gooseberries, and currants, with which, through the means of expeditious transit, the growers are enabled to supply the metropolitan market.

Much attention has been bestowed both on the orange and on the grape. The former is exported to the neighbouring Colonies in large and remunerative quantities, and the latter, from which wine to an enormous extent and value is made, bids fair to become also an article of great exportation.

The first introduction of the orange is very properly attributed to Captain Hunter, who brought it, in 1788, from Rio, together with a variety of other plants and seeds, many of which grew, and speedily became acclimatized; and as early as 1790, Governor Phillip reported that "the orange-trees flourish, and the fig-trees and vine are improving still more rapidly." The success also of some of these plants at Norfolk Island, in the same year, is also recorded by Lieutenant King, who had been appointed Superintendent and Commandant of that island, wherein, he observes, "Vines, orange and lemon trees are in a very thriving state."

We may therefore from that time consider the orange, the fig, and the vine to be permanent in the Colony, although, of course, since then, and long subsequent, we have added the choicer and more valuable varieties to our stock.

Continued success having attended the cultivation of the orange, it gradually became an article of very considerable importance, and should now be ranked as a valuable addition to the numerous productions of the Country.

Orange plantations, already numerous, are still increasing in the county of Cumberland to a considerable extent, more especially in those parts which have by experience been proved adapted to the cultivation, and where the physical features of the country present a site for an orangery, with an aspect from north to east, and well sheltered.

Seedlings from the pips of the sweet orange, the lemon, and Seville orange are raised for stocks, sorted into sizes, and rowed out, and in the following year budded or grafted with scions from a parent tree which has already produced fruit of a well-known character and quality. Seedlings, however, from the sweet orange have occasionally produced an anomaly of fruit other than that desired; therefore, to prevent this it is necessary to be exceedingly careful in the selection of good fruit and perfect pips for sowing. Independent of this, however, the worked trees have an advantage over those seedlings, as they come into bearing earlier, with a certainty of fruit similar to the parent stock.

The exportation of young plants has also become a considerable feature in the profits of the nurseryman, as thousands of these are annually sent to the neighbouring Colonies.

Many proprietors of good orangeries have made ample fortunes, and those with the nucleus of a similar property may, in a few years, by care, attention and perseverance, become independent in their turn.

243.—SPECIMENS of a few of the kinds of Lemons and Oranges grown for sale in New South Wales:—

Navel Oranges	2	glass jars	in brine	Preserved by Messrs. Biddell Brothers, George-street, Sydney.
„	1	„	syrup	
Common Orange	2	„	brine	
„	1	„	syrup	
Siletta Orange	2	„	brine	
„	1	„	syrup	
Seville Orange	2	„	brine	
„	1	„	syrup	
Mandarin	2	„	brine	
„	1	„	syrup	
Poor Man's	2	„	brine	
„	1	„	syrup	
Maltese Blood	1	„	brine	
„	1	„	syrup	
Lisbon Lemon	2	„	brine	
„	1	„	syrup	
Bergamot Lemon	2	„	brine	
„	1	„	syrup	
Citrons	1	„	brine	
„	1	„	syrup	

Exhibited by NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSIONERS.

244.—

Citrus limetta var.	Bergamotte Lemon.
Citrus limonum var.	Lisbon Lemon.
Citrus aurantium var.	Navel Orange.
„ „ „	Parramatta Orange.
„ „ „	Queen's Orange.
„ „ „	Graham's Seedling Orange.
„ „ „	Rio Orange.
„ „ „	St. Michael's Orange.
„ „ „	Pye's Seedling Orange.
Citrus vulgaris var.	Seville Orange.
„ aurantium var.	Siletta Orange.
„ nobilis var.	Thorny Mandarin.
„ species	Cumquat Orange.
„ „	Canton Mandarin Orange.
„ „	Emperor Mandarin Orange.

Preserved by J. L. Lackersteen, Sydney. Exhibited by NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSIONERS.

245.—FRUITS PRESERVED—

In water.	In sugar.	Jam.	Jellies.
Apricots	Oranges.	Apricot.	Apricot.
Apples.	Apricots.	Peach.	Quince.
Peaches.	Peaches.	Quince.	Loquat.
Pears.	Pears.	Mulberry.	Apple.
Quinces.	Quinces.	Apple.	Peach.
Mulberries.	Mulberries.	Nectarine.	
Plums.	Nectarines.	Pear.	
Nectarines.	Apples.		

Preserved and exhibited by ELAM SQUIRES, Penrith.

Class 657.

FLOUR (CRUSHED AND GROUND CEREALS).

246.—FLOUR, 1 case. WATSON BROS., Young.

247.—FLOUR (made from wheat grown in the Tamworth District). LEWIS BROS., Tamworth.

248.—FLOUR, 1 bag, 50 lbs. COHEN & LEVY, Tamworth.

249.—FLOUR, 50 lbs. DALTON BROS., Orange.

250.—FLOUR, 1 bag. NELSON BROS., Orange

Class 658.

STARCH AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS.

251.—ARROWROOT. WATERS, JAMES, Ravensdale, Brisbane Water.

252.—ARROWROOT. COLE, W., & Son, Tomago, Hunter River.

253.—ARROWROOT. LAURIE, A. L., Rawdon Vale, Gloucester, Port Stephens.

254.—ARROWROOT. RYDER BROS., Mango Island, Fiji.

255.—ARROWROOT. PAYNE, GEORGE, Grafton, Clarence River.

256.—ARROWROOT.
257.—ARROWROOT. } CHAMPION, GEORGE, Ulmarra, Clarence River.

MAIZENA.

258.—MAIZENA { 2 cases, 1 lb. packages
1 case, ½ lb. packages } MUNN, A. L., Merimbula.

Class 659.

SUGAR-GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE growth of sugar-cane in the Colony of New South Wales has been hitherto mainly confined to the banks of the Clarence River, within 20 miles of the coast line, in latitude about 28½° south.

The soil is almost wholly alluvial, consisting of a sandy loam, the prevailing deficiency being lime. It is rather too light for cane, which grows better in a stiffer soil, but it yields good average crops at present, and promises a continuance of them as long as the deposit from successive inundations renovates the soil, and obviates in some degree the ill effects of using the mill trash as fuel, instead of returning it to the land.

The farming is of low quality; deep ploughing, subsoiling, through-draining, liming, and irrigation, being unpractised. One, or at most two, ploughings from 4 to 6 inches deep, and one or two harrowings having been given, the cane is planted in rows usually 7 feet apart, a space of 7 feet being left between the plants. The description of cane that has been found most suitable for yield, richness of juice, resistance to frost, drought, and disease, and for rattooning well, is the ribbon cane, believed to be identical with the "guinghan" of Mauritius. The plant cane is cut from twenty to twenty-four months after planting; the rattoons, as a rule, every year.

In the season 1874-75 about 4,000 acres of land are reported as having been under sugar-cane cultivation, the produce from which was over 6,000 tons of fine grocery and ration sugars, besides molasses. Owing to injury from frost, and the prevailing wetness of the season, and absence of sunshine during the continuance of manufacture, the density of the juice was low, on the average not attaining to 10° Baumé. From the same cause the growth of the canes was rank, instances being not infrequent of so large a weight as 90 tons having been cut from a single acre. During the present (1875-6) season the canes are yielding juice of better density and quality.

Further south the temperature, even along the sea-board, is unfavourable to the growth and maturing of the cane. An experiment on a large scale at the Macleay River, in latitude 31° S. proved a failure, owing principally to the injury done to the cane by frost, which necessitated the removal of a large mill and machinery from that river to the Clarence.

The soil on the banks of the Richmond and Tweed, the more northern rivers of New South Wales (in latitudes 29° and 28° respectively) have proved favourable to the growth of the sugar-cane; it consists of alluvial deposits from periodical overflows of the banks; but the bars at the mouths of both these rivers present obstacles which, until their removal, will probably prevent any material increase in the cultivation of the cane in those localities.

So far experience has shown that no part of the Colony exceeding 20 miles from the coast is suitable for the profitable growth of sugar cane, on account of the frosts, which at times are extremely severe.

As a general rule the cane is grown by the farmers, and cut and conveyed to the mills by the manufacturers, who pay the growers various prices per ton of cane delivered.

The great increase in the prosperity of the inhabitants of the Clarence River District, since the commencement there of the sugar industry, has been most marked, and appears likely to continue.

SUGAR.

59.—Raw Sugars. Manufactured from cane grown at the Clarence River. Colonial Sugar Refining Co., New South Wales.

60.—Refined Sugars. Produced at the Refinery of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, New South Wales.

61.—Sugar. Manufactured by exhibitor—open pan boiling. Martin, George, Grafton, Clarence River.

62.—Sugar. Manufactured from China cane, grown on the Clarence River. Chowne, E. G., Ulmarra, Clarence River.

63.—Sugar. Manufactured from ribbon cane. Chowne, E. G., Ulmarra, Clarence River.

64.—Confectionery. Made of New South Wales sugar, by Biddell Bros., Sydney:—

Lozenges—		
Ginger	1	glass jar.
Musk	1	,,
Rose	1	,,
Lavender	1	,,
Fancy conversation	1	,,
Tom Thumb	1	,,
Conversation	1	,,
Extra strong peppermint	1	,,
Lemon	1	,,
Thin peppermint	1	,,
Victoria	1	,,
Fancy shape	1	,,
Sugared almonds	3	,,
Carraway comfits	1	,,
Cinnamon comfits	1	,,
White imperials	1	,,
All England sweets	1	,,
Scotch mixtures	1	,,
Bulls'-eyes	1	,,
Small bulls'-eyes	1	,,
Assorted lollies	2	,,
Assorted rock	1	,,
Sugar-candy (pink)	1	,,
Sugar-candy (white)	1	,,
Acidulated drops	1	,,
Pear drops	1	,,
Rose-buds	1	,,
Sweet fishes	1	,,
Scissors	1	,,
English acorns	1	,,
Alphabets	1	,,
Tom Thumb drops	1	,,
Ocean shells	1	,,
	36	,,

Class 660.

WINES, ALCOHOLS, AND MALT LIQUORS.

WINE CULTURE.

THE grape-vine was first introduced into New South Wales in the yea 1788; since which time its cultivation has so greatly increased, and bee attended with so much success as to leave it no longer a matter of doubt tha the soil and climate of the Colony are eminently adapted for the prosecutio of this branch of industry.

For many years the sweetwater, black cluster, and other inferior varietie were the only representatives of the grape in this Colony; but finer varietie were subsequently introduced, and the tables of the colonists began to b regularly supplied through the markets. The success which attended th cultivation of the grape as a table fruit induced the Messrs. Macarthur o Camden to turn their attention to the manufacture of wine; and thoug the labour of years was thrown away in consequence of the knavery of th packers, who substituted other varieties for those selected in the year 181 from the vineyards of Burgundy and Switzerland, the efforts of these gentle men and others who subsequently followed their example were ultimatel crowned with complete sucess, and Australia can now boast of as fine catalogue of wine and table grapes as Germany, France, or Spain.

After the decadence of the almost universal taste for rum, imported fro the West Indies, the richer classes of colonists were supplied with port an sherry from Spain, and madeira from the island of that name; but th tradesman and laborer were fain to be content with worthless trash, in th shape first of white wine imported in large quantities from the Cape of Goo Hope, and subsequently of red wine from Benecarlo and Tarragona.

Although wine began to be made in the Colony to such an extent as t supersede the inferior light imported wines, its manufacture was not at firs generally well understood, and it was difficult to contend with the acquire taste for spirits, and the strongly fortified ports and sherries which had becom fashionable. The manufacture however was not only persisted in, but bega to be so greatly improved, mainly in consequence of the importation c professional vignerons from Germany, France, and Italy, that at the Grea Exhibition of 1851, a sample exhibited by the Messrs. Macarthur compare ery favourably with the renowned Hungarian Tokay.

Notwithstanding the check which every Australian industry received in consequence of the withdrawal of labour consequent on the discovery of gold in the year 1852, the marked suitability of the climate induced cultivators to persevere, and with the assistance of a little judicious legislation, the manufacture of wine has greatly increased; and it is hoped that although the Colony has only sent to the Exhibition at Philadelphia a small number of samples, yet that these few representing its central as well as its northern and southern districts will be the means of opening a large trade with the United States of America.

Dr. Lindemann, one of our largest growers of excellent wine, remarks:—"The soil and climate of many parts of New South Wales are eminently adapted to viticulture; from the Murray in the south to the Clarence in the north there are few places where the vine will not flourish, yielding wines in great variety and of rare quality. Many of the wines grown on the Murray are rich and alcoholic, surpassing in these qualities the wines of Portugal; while others with their soft luscious fulness and delicate flavour rival the first growths of the far-famed Constantia. Again, the wines grown upon the Hunter and more northern rivers are light, dry, and fragrant, bearing close resemblance to the sauternes, clarets, and burgundies of France. And there can be little doubt that the produce of the vine in the not very distant future will become a valuable export."

The usual dryness of the climate is favourable to the vine when planted in suitable soils and aspects, and as wine-growing requires only a small capital in addition to the requisite skill and industry, it has already become a very profitable business, and is likely to become more so, as the growing taste for wholesome unfortified wines developes itself.

Already the Colony produces annually about 500,000 gallons of wine, and 2,000 gallons of brandy, besides supplying more than 1,000 tons of table grapes for home use and exportation to other Colonies.

WINES.

Grower—Jas. T. Fallon. Locality—Albury, New South Wales.

Variety of Grapes.	Vintage.	Colour.	Character.	Price.		Information as to soil, aspect, &c.
				galls.	doz.	
265.—Verdeilho	1872	White	Full-bodied	8/	25/	Red chocolate soil; volcanic.
266.—Aucarot	1872	,,	,,	8/	25/	
267.—Hermitage	1870	Red	,,	7/6	24/	
268.—Tokay	1870	White	Light	8/	25/	
269.—Shiraz	1871	Red	Full	7/6	24/	
270.—Brown muscat	1870	Pink	,,	8/	25/	

Grower—A. Munro. Locality—Bebeah, Singleton, New South Wales.

271.—Shiraz	1872	White	Light-bodied	5/ to 6/	15/ to 18/	Heavy black earth.
272.—Pineau	1873	,,	,,	,,	,,	Light red sand.
273.— ,,	1874	Yellow	Medium	,,	,,	
274.—Lambasasquat	1873	Red	Full-bodied	,,	,,	
275.—Verdot	1874	,,	Light	,,	,,	Rich loam.

The vineyard is planted on a plain—the sandy part being a little elevated.

Growers—G. L. & J. B. Carmichael. Locality—Porphyry, Williams River, New Soutl Wales.

276.—Verdeilho	1866	White	Full-bodied	10/	30/	Alluvial with clay subsoil; aspect north-east.
277.—Reisling	1869	,,	,,	10/	30/	
278.—Verdeilho	1869	,,	,,	10/	30/	
279.—Reisling	1870	,,	Light	6/	20/	
280.—Verdeilho	1872	,,	,,	8/	25/	
281.—Reisling	1872	,,	,,	6/	20/	

Grower—Carl J. P. Brecht. Locality—Rosemount, Denman, New South Wales.

282.—Muscatel	1873	White	Full-bodied	8/	......	Sand and loam.
283.—Shepherd Reisling	1875	,,	Light	4/6	......	
284.—Hermitage	1874	Red	Full-bodied	7/6	......	
285.— ,,	1875	,,	,,	5/	......	
286.— ,,	1870	,,	,,	Not for sale.		
287.—Shepherd Reisling	1872	White	Light	......	30/	

Grower—Edward Powell. Locality—Richmond, New South Wales.

288.—Muscat & a few black hambro	1869	White	Full-bodied	......	20/	Alluvial soil on the banks of tl Hawkesbury.

Grower—Montague Parnell. Locality—West Maitland, Hunter River, New South Wale

289.—Reisling	1868	Light	Fine old wine	......	30/	Hilly, limestone, north-west.
290.—Madeira	1873	Amber	Full-bodied	......	24/	
291.—Reisling	1873	Golden	,,	......	24/	
292.—Madeira	1874	,,	,,	......	24/	

Grower—Wadham Wyndham. Locality—Bukkulla, Inverell, New South Wales.

Variety of Grapes.	Vintage	Colour.	Character.	Price.		Information as to soil, asgect, &c.
				galls.	doz.	
293.—Hermitage	1872	Red ...	Full-bodied...	10/	40/	Red chocolate soil, impregnated with ironstone gravel.
294.—Malbec	1872	„ ...	Light	10/	40/	

Grower—George Wyndham. Locality—Fernhill, Branxton, Hunter River, New South Wales.

Variety of Grapes.	Vintage	Colour.	Character.	Price.		Information as to soil, asgect, &c.
295.—Pineau	1873	White	Full-bodied...	4/ to 6/	16/ to 20/	Deep sandy loam (poor), producing light crops; producing about 300 gallons per acre.
296.—Burgundy	1873	Red ...	„ ...	„	„	
297.—Hermitage and Malbec	1872	„ ...	„ ...	„	„	
298.—American black Isabella	1873	„ ...	Medium	„	„	

Grower—J. F. Doyle. Locality—Kaloodah, Lochinvar, New South Wales.

Variety of Grapes.	Vintage	Colour.	Character.	Price.	Information as to soil, asgect, &c.
299.—Verdielho	1873	White	Light	25/ per doz.......	Chocolate soil, with volcanic rock sub-soil.
300.—Reisling	1873	„ ...	„	„	
301.—Hermitage	1873	Red ...	„	„	

WINES.

Exhibited by New South Wales Commissioners—Non-Competitive.

Name.	Vintage.	Colour.	Exhibitor.	Selling Price at Vineyard.
302.—2 doz.—Hermitage	1872	Red ...	George Wyndham, Fernhill, Braxton, Hunter River	6/ per gal. 20/ per doz.
303.—2 „ Burgundy	1873	Red ...		
304.—2 „ Pineau	1873	White..		
305.—2 „ Pineau	1873	White..		
306.—1 doz. pints—Pineau	1872	Red ...	Wadham Wyndnam, Bukkulla, Inverell	10/ per gal., or 32/ per doz.
307.—2 „ „ Malbec	1872	Red ...		
308.—2 doz. pints—Pineau	1873	White..	Alex. Munro, Bebeah, near Singleton	5/ to 6/ in bulk, or 15/ to 18/ per doz.
309.—2 „ „ Shiraz	1874	White..		
310.—2 „ „ Pineau	1874	Yellow		
311.—2 „ „ Lambasquat	1873	Red ...		
312.—2 „ „ Verdot	1874	Red ...		
313.—2 doz. pints—Dalwood White	......	White	Wyndam Bros, Dalwood and Bukkulla vineyards......	17/6 der doz.
314.—2 „ „ Bukkulla „	......	„		22/6 „
315.—1 „ qrts.—Dalwood „	......	„		32/- „
316.—1 „ „ Bukkulla „	......	„		42/- „
317.—1 „ „ Dalwood Red	......	Red ...		21/- „
318.—1 „ „ „ White	......	White		24/- „
319.—2 „ pints— „ „	......	„		13/6 „ pints.
320.—2 „ „ „ Red	......	Red ...		12/- „ „
321.—2 „ „ Australian White...	......	White..		15/- „ „

Name.	Vintage.	Colour.	Exhibitor.	Selling Price at Vineyard
322.—1 doz. qrts.—Hermitage	1870	Red	Carl Brecht, Rosemount Vineyard Denman.	60/- per doz.
323.—1 „ Shepherd Reisling	1872	White		35/- „
324.—1 „ Muscatel	1873	„		25/- „
325.—1 „ Hermitage	1874	Red		22/6 „
326.—1 „ Shepherd Reisling	1875	White		16/- „
327.—1 „ Hermitage	1875	Red		16/- „
328.—1 doz. qrts. Cawarra Hock	1868	......	H. J. Lindeman	17/6 pints 32/- qrts.
329.—2 „ pints				
330.—1 „ qrts. „	1871			12/6 „ 22/- „
331.—2 „ pints				
332.—1 „ qrts. Burgundy	1870			15/- „ 28/- „
333.—2 „ pints				
334.—2 „ „ Muscat	1871			15/- „ 28/- „
335.—1 „ qrts.				
336.—1 „ „ Cawarra Claret	1869			14/- „ 26/- „
337.—2 „ pints				
338.—1 doz.—Maryland Red	......	Red	Barker's	20/- qrts.
339.—1 „ Maryland White	......	White		20/- „
340.—1 doz.-Muscat and Black Hambro	1869	White	E. Powell, Richmond	20/- „
341.—1 doz. qrts.—Madeira	......	......	From various Vineyards in the Albury District.	12/- pints 23/- qrts.
342.—2 „ pints „				
343.—1 „ qrts.—Reisling				12/- „ 23/- „
344.—2 „ pints „				
345.—1 „ qrts.—Muscat				16/- „ 30/- „
346.—2 „ pints „				
347.—1 „ qrts.—Lambasquat				12/- „ 23/- „
348.—2 „ pints „				
349.—1 „ qrts.—Shiraz				12/- „ 23/- „
350.—2 „ pints „				
351.—1 „ qrts.—Burgundy				12/- „ 23/- „
352.—2 „ pints „				
353.—1 „ qrts.—Hock				12/- „ 23/- „
354.—2 „ pints „				

355.—Malt Vinegar. Monk, D. J., Sussex-street, Sydney.

356.—Wine Vinegar. Ditto.

357.—Bottled Ale, 1 dozen. Marshall, J., Paddington Brewery.

358.—Bottled Porter, 1 dozen. Ditto.

Class 661.

BREAD, BISCUITS, CRACKERS, AND CAKES

359.—2 Tins Picnic Biscuits.
2 „ Soda „
2 „ Dollar „
1 „ Arrowroot „
1 „ Prince of Wales Biscuits.
1 „ Nic-nac „
1 „ Pearl „
1 „ Coffee „
1 „ York „
1 „ Lime „
2 „ Dessert „
1 „ Seed „
1 „ Lemon „
1 „ Ginger „
1 „ Ginger nuts „
1 „ Almond „
1 „ Cabin „
1 „ Meal cracker „
1 „ Victoria „
1 „ Rice „

Varying in weight from 12 to 17 lbs. each. Manufactured by Hardie, John, George-street, Sydney.

Class 662.

VEGETABLE OILS.

360.—Castor Oil. Prepared by exhibitor from seed grown on the Clarence River, New South Wales. Layton, Fred., Grafton, Clarence River.

TEXTILE SUBSTANCES OF VEGETABLE OR ANIMAL ORIGIN.

Class 665.

COTTON, IN THE BOLL, GINNED AND BALED.

361.—Cotton, South Sea Island Cotton. Hennings, F. and W., Loma Loma, Fiji.

362.—Cotton, South Sea Island Cotton. Ryder Brothers, Mango Island, Fiji.

363.—Cotton, 1 show glass. Grown and prepared by Hoff, M. Camille, Nakutakina, New Caledonia.

Class 666.

HEMP, FLAX, VEGETABLE FIBRES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

364.—No. 1. FIBRE OF DORYANTHES EXCELSA, or Gigantic Lily of colonists. This amaryllidaceous plant grows in great abundance in various parts of the Coast Districts, north and south of Sydney. It yields a valuable fibre of a fine quality.

365.—No. 2. FIBRE OF GYMNOSTACHYS AUCEPS, Travellers' grass of colonists. This aroidaceous plant is very common along the Coast Districts of New South Wales, and its leaves are extensively used by settlers for tying purposes. This yields a fibre of such strength that it requires a strong man to break a portion of a leaf half an inch in breadth.

366.—No. 3. FIBRE OF FURCRŒA GIGANTEA. This South American amaryllidaceous plant is well suited for cultivation in New South Wales. It yields a strong and durable fibre, and might be grown for this quality on poor soils when not wanted for any other purpose.

367.—No. 4. FIBRE OF FOURCROYA CUBENSIS. A Cuban amaryllidaceous plant, which yields an excellent fibre and grows most luxuriantly in New South Wales.

368.—No. 5. FIBRE OF AGAVE AMERICANUM. This well known American aloe, which produces such an excellent fibre and of such strong and durable quality, is well suited for cultivation for its fibre alone. It will grow in almost any situation, and so freely that under favourable circumstances it will flower in from seven to eight years.

369.—No. 6. FIBRE OF MUSA SAPIENTUM, or Common Plantain. This plant, so generally planted in New South Wales for its fruit, yields a fibre second only in value of its kind to that of the Manila hemp, which is obtained from Musa texilis.

370.—No. 7. COMMERSONIA ECHINATA, Brown Kurrajong of colonists. The fibre of this tree is of a very tenacious nature, and is preferred to all others by the aborigines for making nets.

371.—No. 8. FIBRE OF STERCULIA LURIDA, Sycamore of colonists. This fibre is the inner bark of the tree. When fresh it has a lace-like character, and is in consequence made up into a variety of fancy articles by the colonists. MOORE, CHAS., Director of Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

372.—FIBRE OF GIGANTIC NETTLE TREE (URTICA GIGAS), with dilly-bag manufactured from it by Australian aboriginal. This tree is very abundant on the Macleay and other northern rivers, and is easily converted into material for strong cordage. RUDDER, E. W., Kempsey.

Class 667.

WOOL.

Although Australia may justly boast of the unequalled richness and variety of her mineral productions, of the large returns, and the great fortunes amassed from the yield of her Gold Fields, and especially in the Colony of New South Wales, from her boundless deposits of coal, copper, iron, tin, &c., yet nothing approaches in importance the Wool industry, and New South Wales, is the Colony *par excellence* for wool and sheep.

The climate and soil of New South Wales seem to unite all the qualifications requisite for the easy and natural growth and improvement of the merino sheep; and it may be justly said, that it is the most important, the most profitable and is likely to be the most lasting source of prosperity in the Colony.

New South Wales, comprising within its area, as it does, the most suitable zone for the production of fine wool, has always taken the lead both in the quality and quantity produced in Australia. The whole extent of the Colony, with the exception of a narrow strip lying between the dividing range and the sea, is admirably adapted for the growth of merino wool, while the coast valleys and plains, and the lofty plateau of the main range with its cool climate and rich soil, offer the kind of country more suited to the production of long wools principally of the Lincoln and Leicester and Cotswold breeds. The production of long wools is however, so far, comparatively limited, and forms a very small proportion of the yearly product, while the merino sheep, from its great adaptability to the climate, has increased nearly threefold in the previous decade; the numbers being 8,132,511 for the year 1866, while the returns for the year 1875 reached nearly 25 millions.

The strong, deep-grown, long-stapled combing wools have proved themselves the favourites with the American buyers in this market. These are principally grown in our Riverine districts, and, owing to the proximity of those districts to Melbourne and Adelaide, and the facilities afforded by the extension of the Victorian railways to the Murray, and the fact of our system of navigable rivers flowing towards those cities, most of the Riverine wools are shipped from those ports instead of from Sydney.

Thus, for instance, we find that in the season 1874–5, out of about 200,000 bales (being the total quantity carried by the Victorian railways), 100,000 bales at least were the produce of New South Wales.

According to statistical returns, we find that there were about 16,000 bales of wool from the Darling River, which runs through the north-western part of New South Wales, shipped from South Australia, thus showing a total of about 117,000 bales shipped through other Colonies.

The total exports from the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, in the year 1874-5, were about 548,000 bales. Of this number 216,000 bales were the net produce of New South Wales, the value of which may be roundly estimated in the London market at between five and a half and six millions pounds sterling. If the seasons continue propitious, and prices are maintained at anything about their present rates, we may reasonably expect to see this satisfactory progress maintained; and the probability is very great that another ten years will see New South Wales doubling her number of sheep, and being able to exhibit a return of forty to fifty millions. The warehouses in Sydney for the storing and sale of wool are fine commodious buildings; and those erected by Messrs. Mort & Co. and others, are certainly commensurate with the great and increasing importance of the wool trade of the Colony.

Messrs. Mort & Co., in their circular, dated Sydney, Oct. 22, 1875, make the following remarks on the season's trade :—

> The American demand, from which so much advantage, it was hoped, would accrue to the Colonies, is apparently for the present dormant, not because of any inability in these Colonies to meet the demand from thence, either as regards quantity or quality, but mainly owing, it would appear, to the difficulties placed in the way of introduction by the continuance of excessive Customs duties, and which has tended to check foreign importations, to the manifest injury of the manufacturing interests. Strenuous efforts are being made in New York and elsewhere, to obtain a modification of the existing tariff, which, if successful, will more freely open America to these Colonies as a market for wool, and tend thereby to encourage a commerce which cannot fail to be mutually advantageous.

It is hoped that the large collection of wools forwarded to Philadelphia will form, if not the most attractive, yet not the least interesting of the exhibits from this Colony, and that a trade will spring up between Australia and the United States of America that will be of mutual benefit to both their communities, which are scions of the same British stock, each, let us hope, destined to achieve a lofty position among the nations of the earth.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—WASHED WOOL.

No.	Breeder.	Brand.	Breed.	Description.
		COMBING.		
373	E. K. Cox, Mudgee	XE in diamond.	Saxon Merino..	Fine combing ...... A
374	Do.	do.	do. ...	do. do. .... B
375	Do.	do.	do. ...	Second do. C
376	G. H. Cox, Mudgee	GX in diamond.	do. ...	Fine do. .... A
377	Do.	do.	do. ...	Second do. .... B
378	F. & A. Cox, Mudgee	FAX in diamond.	do. ...	Fine do. .... A
379	Do.	do.	do. ...	do. do. hoggets B
380	Lamb & Roberts, Mudgee ...	IXL in diamond.	do. ...	do. do. .... A
381	E. & A. Tindal, Barragan ...	....	do. ...	do. do. hoggets.
382	Clive & Hamilton, Collaroy ...	CY	Merino	do. do. .... A
383	Do.	....	do.	do. do. .... B
384	J. B. Bettington, Merriwa......	ꓭB	Saxon Merino..	do. do.
385	Do.	do.	do	do. do. hoggets.
386	Andrew Loder, Colley Creek...	AL Colley Ck.	Merino	do. do. ewe hogts A
387	Do.	....	do.	do. do. rams... B
388	P. G. King, Peel River Co. ...	PRLM Co.	do.	do. do. A
389	Do.	do.	do.	do. do. hoggets B
390	Shanahan & Jennings, Garrawilla.	S+J	do.	do. do.
391	Henty & Balfour, Albury	....	do.	do. do. hoggets A
392	Do.	....	do.	do. do. do. B
393	Livingston Learmonth, Groongal.	....	do.	Fine combing ...... A
394	Do.	....	do.	do. ...... B
395	F. R. White, Blandford	FRW	do.	do.
396	Do.	do.	do.	do. hoggets
397	Saml. M'Caughey, Coonong...	SM'C	do.	do.
398	D. H. Campbell, Cunningham Plains.	SKS	Rambouillet ...	do.
398½	A. Wilson, Coree, Deniliquin..	□	Merino	do.
		CLOTHING.		
399	A. Loder, Colley Creek.........	AL Colley Ck.	Merino	Fine clothing, merino
400	P. G. King, Peel River Co....	PRLM Co.	do.	do. do.
401	Shanahan & Jennings, Garrawilla.	S × J Garrawilla.	do.	do. do.
402	D. H. Campbell, Cunningham Plains.	SKS	Rambouillet ...	do. do.

NEW SOUTH WALES—GREASY WOOL.

No.	Breeder.	Brand.	Breed.	Description.
		COMBING.		
403	J. B. Bettington, Merriwa ...	gB	Saxon Merino...	Fine combing ...... A
404	Do. ...	do.	do. ...	do. hoggets B
405	G. L. Lethbridge, Singleton...	....	do. ...	do.
406	E. K. Cox, Mudgee	XE in diamond.	do. ...	do.
407	Do.	do.	do. ...	do.
408	Clive & Hamilton, Collaroy...	CY	do. ...	do.
409	Do. ...	do.	do. ...	do.
410	E. B. Hume, Burrowa	Hume	do. ...	do. ewes A
411	Do.	do.	do. ...	do. ram hoggets B
412	E. & A. Tindal, Barragan......	T Bros. in shield, Barragan.	do. ...	do. hoggets
413	E. & A. Bowman, Rotherwood	GB in diamond, Rotherwood.	do. ...	do. ...... A
414	Do. ...	....	do. ...	do. ...... B
415	Do. ...	....	do. ...	do. hoggets C
416	F. R. White, Blandford	FRW	do. ...	do. ...... A
417	Do.	do.	do. ...	do. hoggets B
418	T. Brown & Co., Tuppal	....	do. ...	do.
419	Livingston Learmonth, Groongal.	....	do. ...	do.
420	P. H. Gell, Euston	KI	do. ...	do. ewes.
421	A. N. Gilbert, Warwillah ...	Warwillah ...	do. ...	do.
422	P. G. King, Peel River Co. ...	PRLN Co...	do. ...	do. A
423	Do. do.	do	do. ...	do. hoggets B
424	J. L. Macdonald, Wallabadah	....	do. ...	do. do.
425	John Allen, Burrangong	JA	do. ...	do. ewes.
426	D. H. Campbell, Cunningham Plains.	SKS	Rambouillet ...	do. A
427	W. A. Brodribb, Moolbong ...	....	Merino	do.
428	Simpson & Co., Bon Accord, Queensland.	Bon Accord in rising sun	do.	do.
429	....	C	....	do.
430	Shanahan & Jennings, Warbreccan.	S × J Warbreccan.	Merino	do. ...... A
431	Do.	do.	do.	do. ...... B
432	D. Ramsay, Nanama	unicorn brand.	do.	do.
		CLOTHING.		
433	E. & A. Bowman, Rotherwood	GB in dmnd	Merino	Fine clothing.
434	D. H. Campbell, Cunningham Plains.	SKS	Rambouillet ...	do.

Visitors to this section will observe that the wools are classified in their order of fineness of staple; the earlier numbers being from sheep bred on the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, which runs parallel to and at a distance from the coast of from 50 to 100 miles, and which is the very fine wool-growing district of the Colony.

The later numbers are from sheep fed chiefly on the more succulent herbage of the interior plains, showing the deeper grown and stronger staple which those pastures tend to produce.

The varied soil and climate which must necessarily exist in so large an area as that embraced in the Colony of New South Wales have now been proved to grow in perfection all the varieties of character which the merino breed of sheep is capable of producing, from the very finest clothing wool suitable for the manufacture of broadcloths to the silky lustrous combing wool now so sought after for the production of merinos, de-laines, and other fine and delicate fabrics.

NEW SOUTH WALES ANGORA GOATS' WOOL.

435.—A. H. Lowe, Dynevor. Angora pure.

Class 668.

SILK IN THE COCOON AND REELED.

436.—SILK MATERIALS, from the grain to the manufacture, showing the cocoon raw silk, organzine, grain, &c., produced by exhibitor, assisted by the inmates of the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, near Sydney. MAY, J. M.

437.—COCOONS of Bombyx Mori, and cards of eggs desiccated and pierced, grown at Claremont, Rose Bay, Sydney, from Italian, Japanese, and Indian grain. THORNE, GEORGE, 90, Clarence-street, Sydney.

Class 681.

AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS—PHOSPHATIC, AMMONIACAL, AND CALCAREOUS.

438.—BONE DUST, for manure. Exhibited by H. Bell, Sydney.

439.—BONE DUST, for manure. Exhibited by J. S. Berry, Botany.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1876.

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